Appendix F

Sharon Lindsay

Nulhegan River adjacent to nature trail

Wild and Scenic Rivers Review

- **Introduction**
- **National Wild and Scenic Rivers System**
- **Existing and Proposed WSRs in the Connecticut River Watershed**

Introduction

The Silvio O. Conte National Fish and Wildlife Refuge (Conte Refuge) Act of 1991 authorized the creation of the Conte Refuge. The legislated project boundary includes the entire 7.2 million-acre Connecticut River watershed. Over 1.8 million acres within the watershed currently have some form of permanent protection. This conserved lands network includes the Conte Refuge footprint (as of October 7, 2013, totaling 35,989 acres — all owned in fee title with the exception of approximately 170 acres in conservation easements) and tracts owned by State and local governments, local and national non-governmental organizations, and other Federal agencies.

The draft Conte Comprehensive Conservation Plan (CCP) is based on a landscape-scale, partnership approach to conservation within the Connecticut River watershed. Because of the geographic scope and scale of the refuge's legislative project boundary and the limited staff and other refuge resources available, the management alternatives in the draft CCP focus on two tiers of priority areas of interest to the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (Service, FWS) within the Connecticut River watershed.

- Conservation Partnership Areas (CPAs) are areas within the watershed where we propose refuge staff use their resources to facilitate and support the conservation, education, and recreation work led by others on other ownerships.

- Conservation Focus Areas (CFAs) are areas of particularly high importance and significance to the Service, and typically nested within CPAs, where we propose refuge staff take the lead role in conservation, education, and recreation actions. Any future land acquisition for the refuge would be focused in CFAs.

Congress created the National Wild and Scenic Rivers System (National System) in 1968 (Public Law 90-542; 16 U.S.C. 1271 et seq.) to preserve certain rivers with outstanding natural, cultural, and recreational values in a free-flowing condition for the enjoyment of present and future generations. The National Wild and Scenic Rivers System Act directs Federal agencies to consider potential wild and scenic rivers in their land and resource planning processes. Wild and scenic river considerations are a required element of CCPs and conducted in accordance with the refuge planning process outlined in 602 FW 1 and 3, including public involvement and National Environmental Policy Act compliance.

This report documents the Service's preliminary inventory and eligibility assessment of rivers and streams that flow through all CPAs evaluated in the draft CCP, and all rivers and streams within existing refuge units not embedded within a CPA.

At the present time, we are not pursuing further study of any of the rivers and streams catalogued in this inventory. Wild and Scenic River (WSR) Studies for rivers and streams in the Connecticut River watershed and Conte Refuge should be conducted with full participation and involvement of our Federal, state, local, and nongovernmental partners.

Some of these river segments are currently being evaluated by other entities for their potential to be designated Federal wild and scenic rivers. For example, the Wild and Scenic Westfield River Committee is currently working with volunteers and community members to assess potentially extending the Westfield River's designation to include several other tributaries, including the Dead Branch.

National Wild and Scenic Rivers System

The National System was established by Congress in 1968 to protect certain outstanding rivers from the harmful effects of new Federal projects such as dams and hydroelectric facilities. Section 1(b) of the Wild and Scenic Rivers Act states:

It is hereby declared to be the policy of the United States that certain selected rivers of the Nation which, with their immediate environments, possess outstandingly remarkable scenic, recreational, geologic, fish and wildlife, historic, cultural, or other similar values, shall be preserved in free-flowing condition, and that they and their immediate environments shall be protected for the benefit and enjoyment of present and future generations.

The National System includes a spectrum of rivers, from cascading mountain streams to rivers meandering through valleys, from remote wilderness to rural and urban rivers. Rivers and river segments are classified, designated, and administered in one of three categories depending on the extent of development and accessibility along each section.

- Wild Rivers — Those rivers or sections of rivers that are free of impoundments and generally inaccessible except by trail, with watersheds or shorelines essentially primitive and waters unpolluted. These represent vestiges of primitive America.

- Scenic Rivers — Those rivers or sections of rivers that are free of impoundments, with shorelines or watersheds still largely primitive and shorelines largely undeveloped, but accessible in places by roads.

- Recreational Rivers — Those rivers or sections of rivers that are readily accessible by road or railroad, that may have some development along their shorelines, and that may have undergone some impoundment or diversion in the past.

The original Act designated eight rivers as components of the National System, and specified processes by which other rivers could be added. Since 1968, the Act has been amended many times, primarily to designate additional rivers and to authorize the study of other rivers for possible inclusion in the National System. As of July 2012, the National System protects 12,598 miles of 203 rivers in 39 states and Puerto Rico.

Provisions for Expanding the National System

Congress included mechanisms and standards in the WSR Act to provide for the expansion of the National System. Rivers may be designated by Congress (under Section 3(a) of the Act) or, if certain requirements are met, the Secretary of the Interior (under Section 2(a)(ii) of the Act).

Rivers included in the National System by act of Congress are administered by one of four Federal agencies: Bureau of Land Management (BLM), National Park Service (NPS), U.S. Forest Service (USFS), and/or the Service as specified in the legislation. Management is provided by the Federal agency (or agencies) that have jurisdiction over the federals lands adjacent to the river. The Federal WSR-administering agency is responsible for implementing the Act's requirements through its authorities on federal lands and through voluntary, cooperative strategies developed with other governments, Tribal nations and landowners on non-Federal lands.

Congressionally designated rivers that flow entirely or largely through non-Federal lands require a community-based conservation approach. This collaborative approach is well-evidenced on "Partnership" rivers in the National System. The designated rivers are administered by the NPS but a local partnership organization (e.g. a watershed association, river council or advisory committee representing landowners, and local and state governments) is responsible for day-to-day management. NPS staff assist communities in managing their river-related resources locally by bringing together state, county, and community representatives to preserve the values for which the rivers were designated.

Section 2(a)(ii) authorizes the Secretary of the Interior to include in the National System a river already protected by a state river protection program (i.e., by act of a state's legislature) upon application by a state's governor. Applications by the states are evaluated and processed by the NPS. If found eligible, and sufficient protection is afforded by the state, the Secretary may designate the river. Rivers designated in this manner are administered by the state (sometimes with assistance from local governments), except for any Federal lands along the river. If there are federal lands located along the river, the state and federal river-administering agencies may enter into an agreement to outline federal/state management roles and responsibilities and/or provide for management and protection of river values.

Designation Criteria and Study Process

Before a river can be added to the National System through congressional designation, it must be both eligible and suitable for designation.

To be eligible, the river must be free-flowing and possess at least one river-related "outstandingly remarkable" resource value (ORV), such as high quality scenery, recreational opportunities, geologic features, fisheries and wildlife, historic sites or cultural resources. In order to be assessed as outstandingly remarkable, a river-related value must be a unique, rare, or exemplary feature that is exceptional at a comparative regional or national scale. A variety of methods can be used to determine whether certain river-related values are so unique, rare, or exemplary as to make them outstandingly remarkable. The determination that a river area contains outstanding values is a professional judgment on the part of an interdisciplinary study team, based on objective analysis. The ORV eligibility criteria listed in table F.1 describe the minimum thresholds for evaluating river-related values. These criteria are not all-inclusive and may be modified by the study team.

Table F.1. Eligibility Criteria for Outstandingly Remarkable Values

Scenery: The landscape elements of landform, vegetation, water, color and related factors result in notable or exemplary visual features and/or attractions. Scenery and visual attractions may be highly diverse over the majority of the river or river segment.
Recreation: Recreational opportunities are, or have the potential to be, popular enough to attract visitors from throughout or beyond the region of comparison or are unique or rare within the region. • Interpretive opportunities may be exceptional and attract, or have the potential to attract, visitors from outside the region of comparison. • The river may provide, or have the potential to provide, settings for national or regional usage or competitive events.
Geology: The river or the area within the river corridor contains one or more example of a geologic feature, process or phenomenon that is unique or rare within the region of comparison.
Fish: Fish values may be judged on the relative merits of fish populations, habitat, or a combination of these river-related conditions. • Populations: The river is nationally or regionally an important producer of resident and/or anadromous fish species. Of particular significance is the presence of wild stocks and/or federal or state listed (or candidate) threatened, endangered or sensitive species. Diversity of species is an important consideration and could, in itself, lead to a determination of "outstandingly remarkable." • Habitat: The river provides exceptionally high quality habitat for fish species indigenous to the region of comparison. Of particular significance is habitat for wild stocks and/or federal or state listed (or candidate) threatened, endangered or sensitive species. Diversity of habitats is an important consideration and could, in itself, lead to a determination of "outstandingly remarkable."
Wildlife: Wildlife values may be judged on the relative merits of either terrestrial or aquatic wildlife populations or habitat or a combination of these conditions. • Populations: The river, or area within the river corridor, contains nationally or regionally important populations of indigenous wildlife species. Of particular significance are species considered to be unique, and/or populations of federal or state listed (or candidate) threatened endangered or sensitive species. Diversity of species is an important consideration and could, in itself, lead to a determination of "outstandingly remarkable." • Habitat: The river, or area within the river corridor, provides exceptionally high quality habitat for wildlife of national or regional significance, and/or may provide unique habitat or a critical link in habitat conditions for federal or state listed (or candidate) threatened, endangered or sensitive species. Contiguous habitat conditions are such that the biological needs of the species are met. Diversity of habitats is an important consideration and could, in itself, lead to a determination of "outstandingly remarkable."
Prehistory: The river, or area within the river corridor, contains a site(s) where there is evidence of occupation or use by Native Americans. Sites must have unique or rare characteristics or exceptional human interest value(s). Sites may have national or regional importance for interpreting prehistory; may be rare and represent an area where a culture or cultural period was first identified and described; may have been used concurrently by two or more cultural groups; and/or may have been used by cultural groups for rare sacred purposes. Many such sites are listed on the National Register of Historic Places, which is administered by the NPS.
History: The river or area within the river corridor contains a site(s) or feature(s) associated with a significant event, an important person, or a cultural activity of the past that was rare or one-of-a-kind in the region. Many such sites are listed on the National Register of Historic Places. A historic site(s) and/or features(s) is 50 years old or older in most cases.
Other Values: While no specific national evaluation guidelines have been developed for the "other similar values" category, assessments of additional river-related values consistent with the foregoing guidance may be developed–including, but not limited to, hydrology, paleontology and botany resources.

Rivers that are found eligible are then assigned a tentative classification as either "wild," "scenic," or "recreational" depending on the amount of development and human presence along the river. Determining whether a river is "suitable" for designation is more complicated than the relatively straightforward resource assessment required to evaluate eligibility. Essentially, suitability is an evaluation of:

- First, whether the importance of protecting natural, cultural, and recreational resource values outweighs other potential uses of the river.
- Second, whether National Wild and Scenic designation is the most appropriate strategy for long-term protection of the river.

- Third, demonstrated commitment to protect the river by any non-Federal entities who may be partially responsible for implementing protective management.

In other words, does National Wild and Scenic River designation make sense for the river in question? Local residents, leaders, and organizations must show strong support of their intent to participate in the long-term protection of the river.

River studies are conducted pursuant to Section 5(a), through which Congress legislatively directs the study of select rivers, or Section 5(d)(1), which directs federal agencies to identify potential additions to the National System through Federal agency land or resource management planning processes. In both cases, the appropriate Secretary (Interior or Agriculture), is responsible for conducting the river study. Typically, the lead Federal agency is the agency that manages the federal lands adjacent to the study river.

For "private lands" study rivers that that flow entirely or largely through non-Federal lands, NPS staff work with representatives of state and local governments, river conservation groups, and other concerned constituencies to form an advisory committee to guide the study process, determine whether the river meets the designation criteria, and develop a conservation plan to protect the river's free-flowing character and significant resources. Partnership-river study plans often rely on state and local land use requirements and non-Federal land acquisition to achieve their goals.

The final report and recommendation are forwarded to Congress by the President. The river study is typically accompanied by an environmental document, normally an environmental impact statement (EIS), which describes the ORVs and identifies significant issues, public concerns, tentative boundaries and classifications, alternatives and impacts, and appropriate protective management prescriptions and mitigation measures. Congress then decides whether to pass a law adding the river to the National System.

For state-nominated Section 2(a)(ii) rivers, NPS prepares a report determining whether the candidate river meets the requirements of Section 2(a)(ii). Its contents differ from those of study reports prepared under Section 5 of the Act in that the 2(a)(ii) report only addresses the river's eligibility for designation. The report does not address suitability, beyond the requirement that the river be protected pursuant to an act of the state legislature and be administered by a state or local entity. This report is submitted to the Secretary of the Interior, who then decides whether to designate the river as a component of the National System.

Protection and Management

Each river in the National System is administered with the goal of protecting and enhancing the values for which it was designated. Designation neither prohibits development nor gives the Federal government control over private property. Recreation, agricultural practices, residential development, and other uses may continue. Protection of the river is provided through voluntary stewardship by landowners and river users and through regulation and programs of Federal, state, local, or Tribal governments. In most cases, not all land within the designated river corridor boundary is, or will be, publicly owned, and the Act limits how much land the Federal government is allowed to acquire from willing sellers. Visitors to these rivers are cautioned to be aware of and respect private property rights.

The Act purposefully strives to balance dam and other construction at appropriate sections of rivers with permanent protection for some of the country's most outstanding free-flowing rivers. To accomplish this, it prohibits federal support for actions such as the construction of dams or other instream activities that would harm the river's free-flowing condition, water quality, or outstanding resource values. However, designation does not affect existing water rights or the existing jurisdiction of states and the Federal government over waters as determined by established principles of law.

Existing and Proposed WSRs in the Connecticut River Watershed

National Wild and Scenic Rivers in the Connecticut River Watershed

Three rivers within the Connecticut River watershed, the Eightmile River, Farmington River, and Westfield River, have been designated and included in the National System (Table F.2). All three of these rivers are Partnership WSRs that flow entirely or primarily through private lands and are preserved and managed through a partnership of adjacent communities, state governments and the NPS.

All three of the designated rivers flow through Service CPAs evaluated in the draft Conte Refuge CCP/EIS. However, there are no designated segments flowing through Service-owned refuge lands.

Table F.2. Existing Wild and Scenic River Designations in the Connecticut River Watershed.

River Name	Administering Agencies	Miles by Classification			Total Miles
		Wild	Scenic	Recreational	
Eightmile, CT (P.L. 110-229, May 8, 2008	NPS and Local Government		25.3		25.3
Farmington, West Branch, CT and MA (P.L. 103-313, Aug. 26, 1994)	NPS, State of CT, and Local Government			14.0	14.0
Westfield, MA (Secretary of Interior Designation, Nov. 2, 1993) (Secretary of Interior Designation, Oct. 29, 2004)	State of MA	2.6	42.9	32.6	78.1
TOTAL					117.4

Lower Farmington River and Salmon Brook WSR Study

The upper 14 miles of the Farmington River in Connecticut were designated a Wild and Scenic River in 1994. The passing years proved this designation a success in facilitating river protection and in the Fall of 2003, the Farmington River Watershed Association began to pursue congressional authorization for a WSR study for the lower Farmington River and Salmon Brook. Congress passed P.L. 109-370 authorizing the study on November 27, 2006.

The lower Farmington River and Salmon Brook Wild and Scenic River Study Report and Environmental Assessment were completed in November 2011. The Study Report concludes that approximately 37 miles of the lower Farmington River and 26.4 miles of the Salmon Brook are eligible and suitable for designation. The lower Farmington River and Salmon Brook segments recommended in the Study Report flow through the Farmington River CPA. The Study Report package has been transmitted to Washington, D.C. for congressional action. For more information see *http://www.lowerfarmingtonriver.org/*(accessed August 2017).

Methodology and Findings

We used United States Geological Survey (USGS) 7.5 minute topographic maps to identify all named rivers and streams within the 17 CPAs and 21 CFAs evaluated in alternatives C and D. We identified a total of 222 rivers and streams that flow within or through CPAs (table F.3):

- 58 in Connecticut.
- 34 in Massachusetts.
- 58 in Vermont.
- 56 in New Hampshire.
- 16 segments of the Connecticut River main stem.

We calculated the total miles of each river on existing Service-owned refuge tracts, within CPAs, and within CFAs (table F.3).

Potential river-related values (scenery, recreation, geology, fish, wildlife, prehistory, history, and other values) were identified based on existing resource information compiled for the draft Conte Refuge CCP/EIS, CPAs and CFAs, individual refuge divisions and units, and information in the Nationwide Rivers Inventory[1]. For many rivers and stream segments, no information is available. In particular, it was difficult to assess whether each

[1] The NRI is a listing of some free-flowing rivers (or river segments), which, based on preliminary studies, are considered to meet eligibility criteria for the National System. From 1976 to 1980, the Bureau of Outdoor Recreation and the Heritage, Conservation, and Recreation Service compiled the initial NRI, which was subsequently updated, published, and first distributed by the NPS in January 1982. The NRI has not been significantly updated since that time. Listing on the NRI, or any other source list, does not represent an official determination of eligibility, and conversely, absence does not indicate a river's ineligibility. Information about use of the NRI is found at: *www.nps.gov/ncrc/programs/rtca/nri/* (accessed August 2014).

segment was free-flowing or not. The river-related values identified in table F.3 are a preliminary assessment and do not represent an official determination of the presence or absence of ORVs. In this table, we only list the ORVs for rivers that are already designated as Federal Wild, Scenic, or Recreational River or for rivers that are included on the National River Inventory.

Table F.3. River Segments in Proposed CPA and a Description of Their Wild and Scenic Values.

Division/CPA/CFA/	River Name	Total River Miles	Miles on Existing Refuge Lands	Miles of River in CPA	Miles of River in CFA	Miles included on NRI1	Miles of NRI in CPA	Total Miles of W&S2	Miles of W&S in CPA	Outstanding Remarkable Values
Vermont										
Nulhegan	Yellow Branch	8.0	8.0	8.0	8.0	0	0	0	0	
Nulhegan	*North Branch -Connecticut River to headwaters North Branch*	*20.0*	*5.0*	*7.7*	*6.2*	*20.0*	*5.0*	*0*	*0*	*Cultural-Major portion of corridor was an old Indian water route between St. Lawrence Valley and the Connecticut River Valley.* *Wild-Corridor and watershed are essentially undeveloped. Over half of segment is extremely inaccessible.*
Nulhegan	*East Branch - Nulhegan River to near Little Averill Lake*	*12.0*	*0.0*	*12.0*	*0.0*	*12.0*	*12.0*	*0*	*0*	*Cultural-Major portion of corridor was an old Indian water route between St. Lawrence Valley and the Connecticut River Valley.* *Wild-Corridor and watershed are essentially undeveloped. Over half of segment is extremely inaccessible.*
Nulhegan	Nulhegan River	17.5	3.2	17.4	5.0	0	0	0	0	
Nulhegan	Black Branch	13.2	9.0	13.2	9.8	0	0	0	0	
Nulhegan	Tim Carroll Brook	2.8	1.5	2.8	1.5	0	0	0	0	
Nulhegan	Logger Branch	4.9	4.9	4.9	4.9	0	0	0	0	
Nulhegan	Paul John Brook	4.0	0.0	4.0	0.0	0	0	0	0	
Nulhegan	Murphy Brook	4.7	0.0	4.7	0.0	0	0	0	0	
Nulhegan	Bailey Brook	3.5	0.0	3.5	0.0	0	0	0	0	
Nulhegan	Lightning Brook	3.9	0.0	1.3	0.0	0	0	0	0	
Nulhegan	Taffield Willey Brook	2.1	0.0	2.1	0.0	0	0	0	0	
Nulhegan	Clay Hill Brook	1.8	0.0	1.8	0.0	0	0	0	0	
Nulhegan	Mill Brook	2.6	0.0	2.6	0.0	0	0	0	0	
Nulhegan	Fisher Brook	2.3	0.0	2.3	0.0	0	0	0	0	
Ottauquechee	Dimick Brook	0.8	0.0	0.8	0.0	0	0	0	0	
Ottauquechee	Dailey Hollow	5.0	0.0	5.0	0.0	0	0	0	0	
Ottauquechee	North Branch Ottauquechee River	8.8	0.0	8.8	8.8	0	0	0	0	
Ottauquechee	Bridgewater Hollow	1.8	0.0	1.8	1.8	0	0	0	0	
Ompompanoosuc	Ompompanoosuc River	22.1	0.0	18.7	3.7	0	0	0	0	
Ompompanoosuc	West Branch Ompompanoosuc River	16.8	0.0	16.8	0.0	0	0	0	0	

Division/CPA/CFA/	River Name	Total River Miles	Miles on Existing Refuge Lands	Miles of River in CPA	Miles of River in CFA	Miles included on NRI1	Miles of NRI in CPA	Total Miles of W&S2	Miles of W&S in CPA	Outstanding Remarkable Values
Ompompanoosuc	Lord Brook	4.2	0.0	4.2	0.0	0		0	0	
Ompompanoosuc	Abbott Brook	3.9	0.0	3.9	0.0	0		0	0	
Ompompanoosuc	Old City Brook	5.6	0.0	5.6	0.0	0		0	0	
Ompompanoosuc	Middle Brook	7.1	0.0	7.1	5.3	0		0	0	
Ompompanoosuc	Blood Brook	3.7	0.0	3.7	3.1	0		0	0	
Ompompanoosuc	Big Brook	1.2	0.0	1.2	0.0	0		0	0	
Ompompanoosuc	Glen Falls Brook	0.9	0.0	0.9	0.0	0		0	0	
Ompompanoosuc	Roaring Brook	1.4	0.0	1.4	0.0	0		0	0	
West River	*West River - Route 100 to headwaters*	*12.2*	*0.0*	*3.2*	*0.0*	*2.0*		*0*	*0*	*Scenic-Headwaters section undeveloped, very scenic.* *(Note: migratory fish, adult Atlantic salmon, sea lamprey)*
West River	*West River - Ball Mountain to headwaters*	*22.0*	*0.0*	*5.9*	*2.4*	*22*		*0*	*0*	*Scenic-Unique and diverse juxtaposition and combination of land, water and vegetation elements.* *Recreation-Highly used and regionally unique river segment which includes sections of class IV gradient.* *(Note: migratory fish, adult Atlantic salmon, sea lamprey)*
West River	*West River - West Townshend to Ball Mountain*	*8.0*	*0.0*	*8.0*	*8.0*	*8*	*8.0*	*0*	*0*	*Scenic-A unique density and diversity of spatial enclosures, topographic features, hydrologic and vegetative elements, including a series of waterfalls, pools, and potholes.* *Recreation-Highly used and regionally unique river segment which includes sections of class IV gradient.* *(Note: migratory fish, adult Atlantic salmon, sea lamprey)*
West River CPA	*West River - Williamson Station to Townshend Dam*	*11.0*	*0.0*	*11.0*	*1.9*	*11.0*	*11.0*	*0*	*0*	*Scenic-A unique and diverse range of views related to a variety of spatial enclosures, topographic diversity, and land uses,* *Recreation-Highly used river segment possessing a diversity of experiences and easy access.* *Geologic-Three state significant geologic features within or adjacent to the corridor.* *(Note: Migratory fish, adult Atlantic salmon, sea lamprey)*
West River	Tannery Brook	3.8	0.0	3.8	0.0	0	0	0	0	
West River	Smith Brook	4.1	0.0	2.2	1.9	0	0	0	0	
West River	Mill Brook	5.8	0.0	5.8	0.0	0	0	0	0	
West River	Fair Brook	3.1	0.0	3.1	3.1	0	0	0	0	
West River	Wardsboro Brook	7.8	0.0	5.4	2.4	0	0	0	0	
West River	Simpson Brook	1.6	0.0	1.6	1.6	0	0	0	0	

Division/CPA/CFA/	River Name	Total River Miles	Miles on Existing Refuge Lands	Miles of River in CPA	Miles of River in CFA	Miles included on NRI1	Miles of NRI in CPA	Total Miles of W&S2	Miles of W&S in CPA	Outstanding Remarkable Values
West River	Negro Brook	1.6	0.0	1.6	1.6	0	0	0	0	
West River	Ranney Brook	1.1	0.0	1.1	0.0	0	0	0	0	
West River	Turkey Mill Brook	6.5	0.0	6.5	6.5	0	0	0	0	
West River	Little Turkey Mill Brook	2.3	0.0	2.3	2.3	0	0	0	0	
West River	Cobb Brook	4.7	0.0	4.7	4.7	0	0	0	0	
West River	Burnt Meadow Brook	1.3	0.0	1.3	1.3	0	0	0	0	
West River	Flood Brook	5.3	0.0	5.3	0.0	0	0	0	0	
West River	Styles Brook	2.4	0.0	2.4	0.0	0	0	0	0	
West River	Farnum Brook	1.9	0.0	1.9	0.0	0	0	0	0	
White River	*White River - Hartford to South Royalton*	*18.9*	*0.0*	*0.0*	*0.0*	*15.0*	*0*	*0*	*0*	*Recreation-A unique diversity of natural and cultural features including Class III gradient, an old Indian travel route, a high number of islands, and a diversity of culturally significant land uses.* *(Note: Migratory fish, adult Atlantic salmon)*
White River	*White River - South Royalton to headwaters*	*37.0*	*0.0*	*10.1*	*0.0*	*37*	*10.1*	*0*	*0*	*Fish-Includes one of seven regional federal fish hatcheries. All segments are either currently being restored as Atlantic Salmon rivers or were historically such.* *Scenic-A high range and diversity of views due to open low mountain topography, land use diversity and vegetation.* *Historic-A variety of regionally significant historic and cultural features are present in the segment including an old Indian water route, bee-hive dwellings, and an old talc mill site.* *(Note: 9.4 miles of White River within the CPA, migratory fish, adult Atlantic salmon).*
White River	*White River, First Branch - Confluence with White River to headwaters*	*21.0*	*0.0*	*0.0*	*0.0*	*21*	*0*	*0*	*0*	*Fish-Includes one of seven regional federal fish hatcheries. All segments are either currently being restored as Atlantic Salmon rivers or were historically such.* *Scenic-A high range and diversity of views due to open low mountain topography, land use diversity and vegetation.* *Historic-A variety of regionally significant historic and cultural features are present in the segment including an old Indian water route, bee-hive dwellings, and an old talc mill site.* *(Note: Migratory fish, adult Atlantic salmon)*
White River	West Branch Tweed River	4.7	0.0	4.7	0.0	0	0	0	0	
White River	Townsend Brook	3.4	0.0	3.4	0.0	0	0	0	0	

Division/CPA/CFA/	River Name	Total River Miles	Miles on Existing Refuge Lands	Miles of River in CPA	Miles of River in CFA	Miles included on NRI1	Miles of NRI in CPA	Total Miles of W&S2	Miles of W&S in CPA	Outstanding Remarkable Values
White River	South Branch Tweed River	3.8	0.0	3.8	0.0	0	0	0	0	
White River	Fletcher Brook	4.1	0.0	4.1	4.1	0	0	0	0	
White River	Story Brook	8.8	0.0	8.8	5.6	0	0	0	0	
White River	Locust Creek	11.7	0.0	11.5	0.0	0	0	0	0	
White River	Cleveland Brook	3.9	0.0	3.9	0.0	0	0	0	0	
White River	Lillieville Brook	4.7	0.0	4.7	0.0	0	0	0	0	
White River	Bridgewater Hollow	1.80	0	1.8	0.0	0	0	0	0	
White River	Dimick Brook	0.7	0	0.7	0.0	0	0	0	0	
White River	Dailey Hollow Brook	4.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0	0	0	0	
White River	North Branch Ottauquechee River	7.9	0	7.9	0.0	0	0	0	0	
New Hampshire										
Ashuelot	*Ashuelot - Shaws Corner to Marlow*	*11.8*	*0.0*	*11.8*	*8.0*	*8*		*0*	*0*	*Recreation-Segment includes one of longest continuous series of Class III and Class IV rapids, including a gorge at Gilsum, in the southern part of this section.* *Fish-Stream is a regionally significant trout stream supporting native species.* *Cultural-Segment includes a unique stone arch bridge.*
Ashuelot	*Ashuelot - Confluence with the CT River in Hinsdale to Butterfield Pond in Washington*	*64.0*	*0.0*	*26.4*	*14.3*	*64*		*0*	*0*	*Recreational-Segment contains 4 miles of continuous Class II-III rapids between Gilsum Gorge and Surry, and an area of Class V rapids south of Winchester.* *Geologic-Gilsum Gorge, a significant natural feature, contains numerous waterfalls and potholes.* *Wildlife-One of only three rivers in NH to support the federally endangered dwarf wedge mussel.* *Historic-Gilsum Stone Arch Bridge and Sawyer's Crossing Covered Bridge are listed in the National Register of Historic Places.* *(Note: This river supports American eel and dwarf wedgemussel).*
Ashuelot	Thompson Brook	4.1	0.0	3.8	0.2	0	0	0	0	
Ashuelot	Cannon Brook	1.8	0.0	1.8	1.8	0	0	0	0	
Ashuelot	Hayward Brook	3.8	0.0	3.8	2.8	0	0	0	0	
Ashuelot	White Brook	2.1	0.0	2.1	0.0	0	0	0	0	
Ashuelot	Whittemore Brook	2.7	0.0	2.7	2.3	0	0	0	0	

Division/CPA/CFA/	River Name	Total River Miles	Miles on Existing Refuge Lands	Miles of River in CPA	Miles of River in CFA	Miles included on NRI1	Miles of NRI in CPA	Total Miles of W&S2	Miles of W&S in CPA	Outstanding Remarkable Values
Ashuelot	Grassy Brook	5.5	0.0	5.5	3.7	0	0	0	0	
Ashuelot	Abbott Brook	4.1	0.0	4.1	0.0	0	0	0	0	
Ashuelot	Barney Brook	2.0	0.0	2.0	0.0	0	0	0	0	
Ashuelot	Richardson Brook	3.0	0.0	3.0	0.0	0	0	0	0	
Ashuelot	Cherry Brook	2.8	0.0	2.8	0.0	0	0	0	0	
Mascoma	Mascoma River	30.3	0.0	12.0	4.1	0	0	0	0	
Mascoma	Indian River	12.4	0.0	12.4	1.4	0	0	0	0	
Mascoma	Moose Brook	3.5	0.0	3.5	0.0	0	0	0	0	
Mascoma	Gulf Brook	2.8	0.0	2.8	0.0	0	0	0	0	
Mascoma	Haines Brook	2.4	0.0	2.4	0.0	0	0	0	0	
Mascoma	Orange Brook	5.1	0.0	5.1	0.0	0	0	0	0	
Mascoma	Straw Brook	3.6	0.0	3.6	0.0	0	0	0	0	
Mascoma	Marshall Brook	2.5	0.0	2.5	2.4	0	0	0	0	
Mascoma	Pressey Brook	2.3	0.0	2.3	2.2	0	0	0	0	
Mascoma	Call Brook	2.5	0.0	2.5	2.5	0	0	0	0	
Mascoma	Indian Pond Brook	3.8	0.0	3.8	0.0	0	0	0	0	
Mascoma	Bean Brook	5.3	0.0	5.3	0.0	0	0	0	0	
Mascoma	Grant Brook	7.7	0.0	7.8	4.1	0	0	0	0	
Mascoma	Perkins Brook	1.6	0.0	1.6	0.0	0	0	0	0	
Mascoma	Meadow Brook	1.7	0.0	1.7	0.0	0	0	0	0	
Mascoma	Clough Brook	2.2	0.0	2.2	0.0	0	0	0	0	
Mascoma	Black Brook	2.8	0.0	2.8	0.0	0	0	0	0	
Pondicherry	Johns River	14.1	2.8	14.1	4.7	0	0	0	0	
Pondicherry	Stanley (Slide) Brook	2.1	0.3	2.1	1.0	0	0	0	0	
Pondicherry	Ayling Brook	2.1	0.8	2.1	1.6	0	0	0	0	
Pondicherry	Stag Hollow Brook	7.1	0.0	7.1	0.0	0	0	0	0	
Pondicherry	Israel River	21.2	0.0	8.7	0.0	0	0	0	0	
Pondicherry	South Branch Israel River	5.4	0.0	5.4	0.0	0	0	0	0	
Pondicherry	Red Brook	3.4	0.0	3.4	0.0	0	0	0	0	
Pondicherry	Appleby Brook	2.7	0.0	2.7	0.0	0	0	0	0	
Pondicherry	Cherry Mill Brook	21.0	0.0	7.0	0.0	0	0	0	0	
Pondicherry	The Mystic	1.2	0.0	1.2	0.0	0	0	0	0	
Pondicherry	Bear Brook	2.7	0.0	2.7	0.2	0	0	0	0	
Pondicherry	Carroll Stream	4.8	0.0	4.8	0.0	0	0	0	0	
Pondicherry	Carter Brook	2.6	0.0	2.6	0.0	0	0	0	0	
Pondicherry	Cherry Mountan Brook	2.5	0.0	2.5	0.0	0	0	0	0	

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Pondicherry	Bog Brook	7.6	0.0	7.6	0.0	0	0	0	0	
Pondicherry	Chase Brook	3.5	0.0	3.5	0.0	0	0	0	0	
Blueberry Swamp	Simms Stream	9.6	0.0	9.5	0.0	0	0	0	0	
Blueberry Swamp	West Branch Simms Stream	3.4	0.0	3.4	0.0	0	0	0	0	
Blueberry Swamp	East Branch Simms Stream	5.3	1.8	5.3	3.5	0	0	0	0	
Blueberry Swamp	Cone Brook	3.5	0.0	3.5	0.0	0	0	0	0	
Blueberry Swamp	Lyman Brook	3.9	0.0	3.9	0.0	0	0	0	0	
Blueberry Swamp	Gore Brook	3.9	0.0	3.9	0.0	0	0	0	0	
Sprague Brook	Roaring Brook	5.6	0.0	5.6	3.0	0	0	0	0	
Sprague Brook	Mirey Brook	5.3	0.0	5.3	0.0	0	0	0	0	
Sprague Brook	Brickyard Brook	2.6	0.0	2.6	0.1	0	0	0	0	
Sprague Brook	Tilsey Brook	3.1	0.0	3.1	1.1	0	0	0	0	
Sprague Brook	Jesse Brook	1.3	0.0	1.3	0.0	0	0	0	0	
Massachusetts										
Sprague Brook	Kidder Brook (MA)	1.6	0.0	1.6	0.0	0	0	0	0	
Westfield River	*Westfield River, West Branch*	*16.9*	*0.2*	*16.9*	*7.3*	*7*		*0*	*0*	*Fish-American eel, Atlantic salmon stocking, Eastern brook trout, Wildlife-Priority Habitats of Rare Species*
Westfield River	*Westfield River, Middle Branch*	*17.6*	*0.0*	*17.6*	*3.1*	*11*	*0*	*0*	*0*	*Fish- American eel, Atlantic salmon stocking, Eastern brook trout Wildlife-Priority Habitats of Rare Species*
Westfield River	*Westfield River, East Branch*	*60.0*	*0.0*	*19.3*	*0.0*	*25*		*0*	*0*	*Fish- American eel, Atlantic salmon stocking, Eastern brook trout Wildlife-Priority Habitats of Rare Species*
Westfield River	Fuller Brook	4.0	0.0	4.0	0.0	0	0	0	0	
Westfield River	Tuttle Brook	3.8	0.0	3.8	0.0	0	0	0	0	
Westfield River	Glendale Brook	5.5	0.0	5.5	0.0	0	0	0	0	
Westfield River	Factory Brook	7.5	0.0	7.5	0.0	0	0	0	0	
Westfield River	Coles Brook	5.5	0.0	5.5	5.5	0	0	0	0	
Westfield River	Depot Brook	5.3	0.0	5.3	0.0	0	0	0	0	
Westfield River	Savery Brook	3.0	0.0	3.0	0.0	0	0	0	0	
Westfield River	Watson Brook	2.2	0.0	2.2	0.0	0	0	0	0	
Westfield River	Shaker Mill Brook	6.7	0.0	6.7	0.0	0	0	0	0	
Westfield River	Yokum Brook	3.9	0.0	3.9	0.0	0	0	0	0	
Westfield River	Cushman Brook	2.3	0.0	2.3	0.0	0	0	0	0	

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Westfield River	Roaring Brook	5.5	0.0	5.5	0.0	0	0	0	0	
Westfield River	Watts Stream	4.9	0.0	4.9	0.0	0	0	0	0	
Fort River	Fort River	11.9	3.0	11.9	5.6	0	0	0	0	
Fort River	Hop Brook	7.3	0.0	7.3	0.0	0	0	0	0	
Fort River	Amethyst Brook	4.8	0.0	4.8	0.0	0	0	0	0	
Fort River	Buffam Brook	2.3	0.0	2.3	0.0	0	0	0	0	
Fort River	Adams Brook	2.4	0.0	2.4	0.0	0	0	0	0	
Mill River	West Branch Mill River	5.3	0.0	5.3	0.0	0	0	0	0	
Mill River	East Branch Mill River	4.2	0.0	4.2	0.0	0	0	0	0	
Mill River	Bradford Brook	3.0	0.0	3.0	0.0	0	0	0	0	
Mill River	Beaver Brook	3.6	0.0	3.6	0.0	0	0	0	0	
Mill River	Unquomonk Brook	2.1	0.0	2.1	0.0	0	0	0	0	
Mill River	Roberts Meadow Brook	3.4	0.0	3.4	0.0	0	0	0	0	
Mill River	Mill River	11.6	0.0	11.6	1.5	0	0	0	0	
Farmington	*Upper Farmington River (also known as the West Branch)*	*39.2*	*0.0*	*19.6*	*1.2*	*14*		*0*	*0*[3]	*Recreation-Tens of thousands of people participate in fishing, boating, tubing, & other recreational activities.* *Fish-High quality salmonid habitat. All migratory fish use this river. Steve Gephart called it the "Crown Jewel."* *Wildlife-Year-round bald eagle use. Major forest block and New England Cottontail Focus Area.* *Historic-Historic infrastructure, nationally recognized historic sites.* *Prehistory-Several prehistoric sites documented including major sites occupied year-round and the river may have been a major trade route.*
Farmington	Riska Brook	2.7	0.0	2.7	0.0	0	0	0	0	
Farmington	Taylor Brook	3.1	0.0	3.1	0.8	0	0	0	0	

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Connecticut and Massachusetts										
Farmington	*Upper Farmington River*	*38.0*	*0.0*	*19.6*	*1.2*	*14.0*		*14.0*	*14.0*	*Recreation-Tens of thousands of people participate in fishing, boating, tubing, and other recreational activities.* *Fish-High quality salmonid habitat. All migratory fish use this river. Steve Gephart called it the "Crown Jewel."* *Wildlife-Year-round bald eagle use. Major forest block & NEC Focus Area.* *Historic-Historic infrastructure, nationally recognized historic sites.* *Prehistory-Several prehistoric sites documented including major sites occupied year-round and the river may have been a major trade route.*
Massachusetts										
Farmington	Sandy Brook CT/MA	15.0	0.0	13.7	0.0	0	0	0	0	
Farmington	Doolittle Lake Brook	3.5	0.0	3.5	0.0	0	0	0	0	
Farmington	Slocum Brook CT/MA	3.4	0.0	3.4	0.0	0	0	0	0	
Farmington	Valley Brook CT/MA	6.4	0.0	6.4	0.0	0	0	0	0	
Farmington	Lower Farmington	43.2	0	4.7	0	6.0	0	0[4]	0	
Farmington	Salmon Brook	2.4	0.0	2.4	1.4	0	0	0[4]	0	
Farmington	East Branch Salmon Brook	11.8	0.0	11.8	0.0	0	0	0[4]	0	
Farmington	West Branch Salmon Brook	12.6	0	0	0	0	0	0[4]	0	
Farmington	Muddy Brook	7.4	0.0	7.4	0.0	0	0	0	0	
Farmington	Thorpe Brook	1.2	0.0	0.1	0.1	0	0	0	0	
Farmington	Belden Brook	2.5	0.0	2.5	0.0	0	0	0	0	
Farmington	Philo Brook	6.3	0.0	6.3	0.0	0	0	0	0	
Farmington	Hop Brook	6.3	0.0	6.3	0.0	0	0	0	0	
Farmington	Cherry Brook	8.6	0.0	8.6	0.0	0	0	0	0	
Maromas	Hubbard Brook	1.3	0.0	1.3	1.3	0	0	0	0	
Maromas	Reservoir Brook	1.8	0.0	1.8	0.4	0	0	0	0	
Maromas	Summer Brook	7.3	0.0	7.3	0.0	0	0	0	0	
Maromas	Harris Brook	1.4	0.0	1.4	0.0	0	0	0	0	
Maromas	Round Hill Brook	0.8	0.0	0.8	0.0	0	0	0	0	
Maromas	West Round Hill Brook	1.0	0.0	1.0	0.0	0	0	0	0	
Maromas	Long Hill Brook	4.3	0.0	4.3	0.0	0	0	0	0	

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Salmon River	Blackledge River	15.9	0.0	15.9	0.0	0	0	0	0	
Salmon River	Foot Sawmill Brook	3.6	0.0	3.6	0.0	0	0	0	0	
Salmon River	Fawn Brook	8.8	0.0	8.8	0.0	0	0	0	0	
Salmon River	West Branch Fawn Brook	3.6	0.0	3.6	0.0	0	0	0	0	
Salmon River	Jeremy River	10.6	0.0	1.6	0.0	0	0	0	0	
Salmon River	Raymond Brook	5.6	0.0	5.6	0.0	0	0	0	0	
Salmon River	Judd Brook	5.2	0.0	5.2	0.0	0	0	0	0	
Salmon River	Meadow Brook	4.0	0.0	4.0	0.0	0	0	0	0	
Salmon River	Gillette Brook	4.2	0.0	4.2	0.0	0	0	0	0	
Salmon River	Pine Book (Babcock WMA)	3.2	0.0	3.2	0.0	0	0	0	0	
Salmon River	Moodus River	4.0	0.0	4.0	0.8	0	0	0	0	
Salmon River	Pine Brook (Salmon River)	7.5	0.5	7.5	3.5	0	0	0	0	
Salmon River	Salmon River	10.3	0.3	10.2	3.7	0	0	0	0	
Salmon River	Pocotopaug Creek	3.9	0.0	3.9	0.4	0	0	0	0	
Salmon River	Mine Brook	3.3	0.0	3.2	0.0	0	0	0	0	
Salmon River	Safstrom Brook	3.5	0.0	3.5	0.0	0	0	0	0	
Whalebone Cove	**Eightmile River**	**10.8**	**0.0**	**10.8**	**0.9**	**0**	**10.8**	**10.8**		**Watershed hydrology** **Water quality.** **Geology** **Unique species & natural communities** **Watershed ecosystem** **Cultural landscape**
Whalebone Cove	Roaring Brook	5.7	0.0	5.7	0.0	0	0	0	0	
Whalebone Cove	Hemlock Valley Brook	5.0	0.0	5.0	0.8	0	0	0		
Whalebone Cove	Succor Brook	4.1	0.0	4.1	0.0	0	0	0		
Whalebone Cove	Early Brook	3.4	0.0	3.4	0.0	0	0	0		
Whalebone Cove	Big Brook	1.9	0.0	1.9	0.0	0	0	0		
Whalebone Cove	East Branch Eightmile River	8.0	0.0	8.0	0.0	4.0	4.0	8.0		
Whalebone Cove	Beaver Brook	11.6	0.0	11.6	0.0	0		1.9		
Whalebone Cove	Lieutenant River	2.8	0.0	2.8	0.0	0	0	0	0	
Whalebone Cove	Black Hall River	2.9	0.0	5.2	0.0	0	0	0	0	
Whalebone Cove	Joshua Creek	2.5	0.0	2.5	2.5	0	0	0	0	

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Whalebone Cove	Harris Brook	4.5	0	4.5	0	0	0	3.9	3.9	
Whalebone Cove	Falls Brook	1.6	0	1.6	0	0	0	0.7	0.7	
Scantic River	Podunk River	13.7	0.0	***	2.3	0	0	0	0	
Scantic River	Newberry Brook	2.1	0.0	***	1.5	0	0	0	0	
Scantic River	Stoughton Brook	1.9	0.0	***	0.6	0	0	0	0	
Scantic River	Scantic River	37.1	0.0	***		0	0	0	0	
Scantic River	Connecticut River	4.2	0.0	***	4.2	0	0	0	0	
Pyquag	Beaver Brook	2.1	0.0	***	2.1	0	0	0	0	
Pyquag	Salmon Brook	7.1	0.0	***	0.1	0	0	0	0	
Pyquag	Hubbard Brook	5.5	0.0	***	1.6	0	0	0	0	
Pyquag	Connecticut River	8.7	0.0	***	8.7	0	0	0	0	
Main Stem										
Quonatuck - NH	**Connecticut River - Fourth Connecticut Lake to Beecher Falls**	**29.0**	**0.0**	**0**[5]	**0.0**	**No**	[5]	**0**	[5]	**Scenic-(Segment passes by and provides excellent views of Monadnock Mountain, a regionally unique example of an open low mountain. Possesses one of the highest ranges of views in the entire northeast.)** **Hydrologic-(A unique, sparsely developed, high-order river.)**
Quonatuck - NH/ VT	*Connecticut River - Beecher Falls to North Stratford*	*22.0*	*0.0*	*0*[5]	*0.0*	*22.0*	[5]	*0*	[5]	*Hydrologic-(A unique sparsely developed high order river.)* *Scenic-(Segment passes by and provides excellent views of Monadnock Mountain, a regionally unique example of an open low mountain. Possess one of the highest ranges of views in the entire northeast.)*
Quonatuck - NH/ VT	*Connecticut River - North Stratford to Dalton*	*40.0*	*0.0*	*0*[5]	*0.0*	*40.0*	[5]	*0*	[5]	*Hydrologic-(A unique, sparsely developed, high order river. One of the most significant examples of fluvial deposition in the northeast region.)*
Quonatuck - NH/ VT	Connecticut River - Dalton to South Newbury	48.0	0.0	0[5]	0.0	0.0	[5]	0	[5]	
Quonatuck - NH/ VT	*Connecticut River - South Newbury to Confluence with Omponmanoosuc River*	*37.0*	*0.0*	*0*[5]	*0.0*	*37.0*	[5]	*0*	[5]	*Hydrologic-(One of the last remaining sparsely developed, free-flowing segments of a high order river in the section.)*
Quonatuck - NH/ VT	Connecticut River - Confluence with Omponmanoosuc River to Windsor	24.0	0.0	0[5]	0.0	0.0	[5]	0	[5]	

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Quonatuck - NH/ VT	*Connecticut River - Windsor to Confluence with the Williams River at South Charlestown*	*24.0*	*0.0*	*0*[5]	*0.0*	*24.0*	[5]	*0*	[5]	*Hydrologic-(One of three remaining sparsely developed free-flowing segments in this section.)*
Quonatuck - NH/ VT	Connecticut River - Confluence with the Williams River at South Charlestown to Route 123 bridge at Walpole	8.0	0.0	0[5]	0.0	0.0	[5]		5	
Quonatuck - NH/ VT	*Connecticut River - Route 123 bridge at Walpole to 1 mile above Route 9 bridge*	*18.0*	*0.0*	*0*[5]	*0.0*	*18.0*	[5]	*0*	[5]	*Hydrologic-(One of three remaining sparsely developed free-flowing segments of a unique high order river in this section.)* *Botanic-(Segment includes calcareous soils unique to this segment supporting rare plant species unusual to this section of the Connecticut River Valley.)* *Historic-(Segment includes the site of the first bridge over the Connecticut River, a toll bridge constructed in 1785 in Walpole.)*
Quonatuck - NH/ VT/MA	Connecticut River - 1 mile above Route 9 bridge to Schell Bridge	16.0	0.0	0[5]	0.0	0.0	[5]	0	[5]	
Quonatuck - MA	*Connecticut River - Schell Bridge to Turners Falls*	*9.0*	*0.0*	*0*[5]	*0.0*	*9.0*	[5]	*0*	[5]	*Hydrologic-(An undeveloped, high order river segment.)*
Quonatuck - MA/ CT	Connecticut River - Turners Falls to I-91 Bridge in Windsor Locks	60.0	0.0	0[5]	0.0	0.0	[5]	0	[5]	
Quonatuck - CT	*Connecticut River - I-91 Bridge to Above Bissell Bridge*	*5.0*	*0.0*	*0*[5]	*0.0*	*5.0*	[5]	*0*	[5]	*Hydrologic-(One of two remaining relatively undeveloped, free flowing high order river segments.)* *Recreation-(A unique proximity to high concentrations of urban populations in Hartsford.)* *Fish-(River is an historic Atlantic Salmon fishery.)*
Quonatuck - CT	Connecticut River - Bissell Bridge to Tylerville (Whalebone Cove CFA)	37.0	0.0	0[5]	0.0	0.0	[5]	0	[5]	

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Quonatuck - CT	*Connecticut River - Tylerville (Whalebone Cove CFA) to Essex*	*9.0*	*0.0*	*0*[5]	*0.0*	*9.0*	[5]	*0*	[5]	*Wildlife-(Corridor includes coves and meadows which provide significant wildlife habitat in close proximity to urban areas.)* *Hydrologic-(Segment is one of two remaining relatively undeveloped, free-flowing high order river segments in the southernmost portion of the New England Upland section.)* *Fish-(River is an historic Atlantic Salmon fishery.)* *Scenic-(Segment offers a variety of views related to the juxtaposition of land, land use, vegetation, and stream channel variation.)* *Geologic-(Segment includes the significant Chapman Falls, cascading some 60 feet into a deep gorge called Devil's Hopyard.)*
Quonatuck - CT	Connecticut River - Essex to Mouth	6.0	0.0	0[5]	0.0	0.0	[5]	0	[5]	

Italics=Included on the National Rivers Inventory.

Bold=Designated as a Federal Wild, Scenic, or Recreational River.

[1] Nationwide Rivers Inventory (*http://www.nps.gov/ncrc/programs/rtca/nri/index.html)*

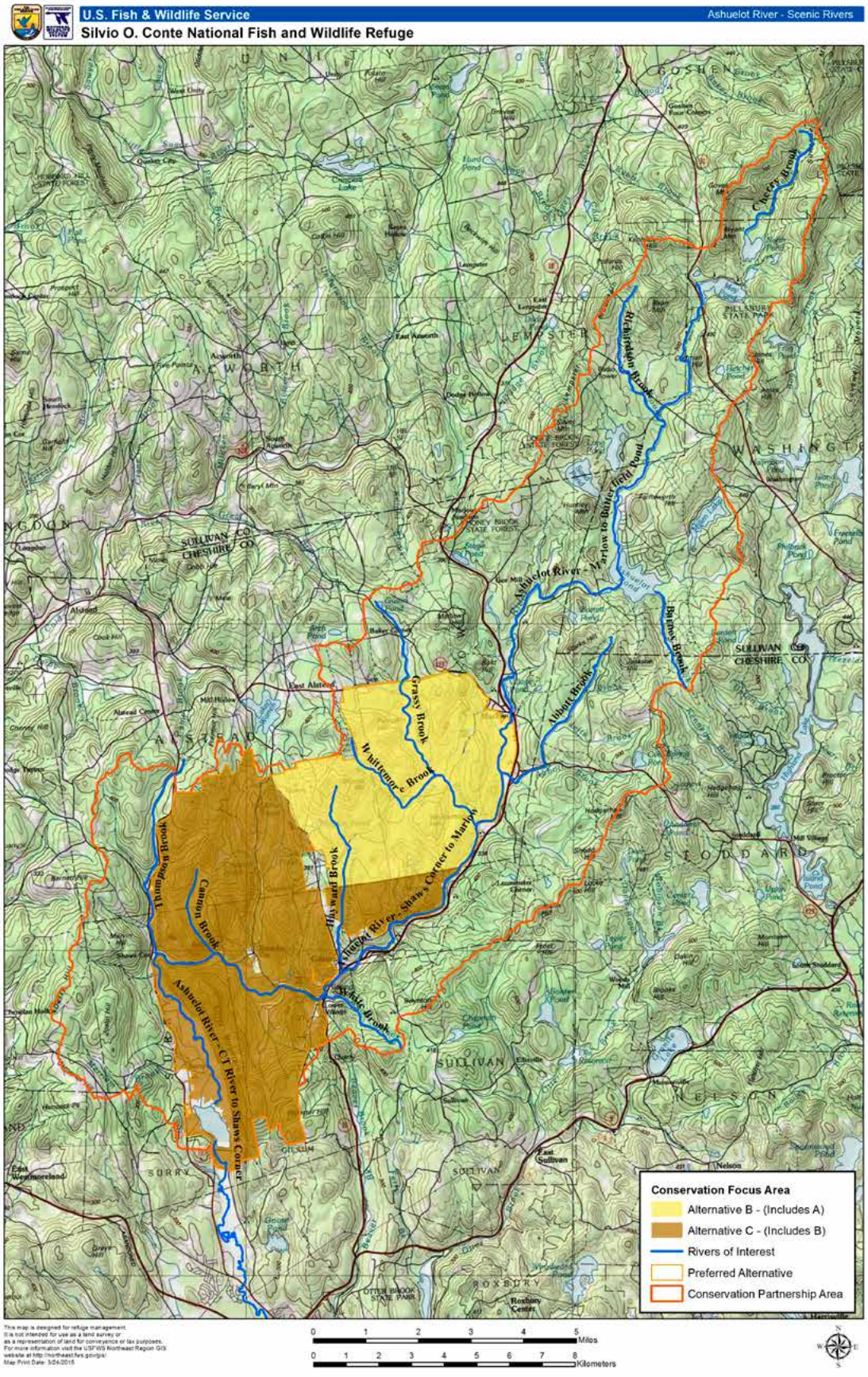
[2] National Wild and Scenic Rivers System (*http://www.rivers.gov/index.php*)

[3] In 1994, 11 miles of the Upper Farmington River (also known as the West Branch) where found to be Eligible, but not Suitable for Wild and Scenic Designation. U.S. Department of Interior, National Park Service in Cooperation with The Farmington River Study Committee. 1995. Farmington Wild and Scenic river Study. Northeast Region. Boston, MA. 145pp (*http://www.farmingtonriver.org/ProjectsandReports/Reports/tabid/74/Default.aspx*).

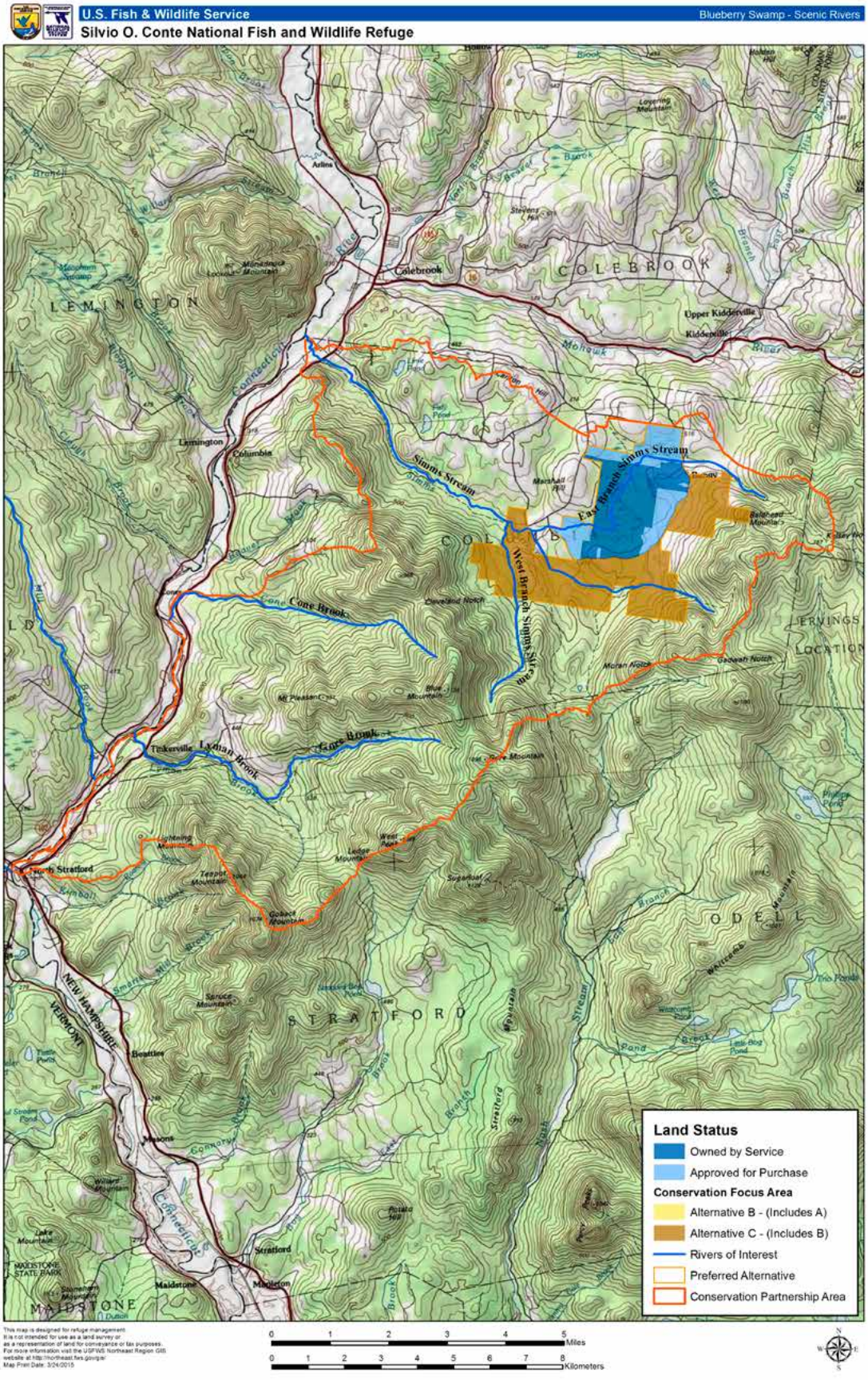
[4] 36.5 miles of the Lower Farmington River, 11.4 miles of the East Branch Salmon Brook, 12.6 miles of West Branch Salmon Brook, and 2.4 miles of the Salmon Brook mainstem were found to be Eligible and Suitable for Wild and Scenic River status in 2011 (U.S. Department of Interior, National Park Service. 2011. Lower Farmington River and Salmon Brook Wild and Scenic River Study, Study Report and Environmental Assessment. Northeast Region, Boston, MA 134 pp) (*http://parkplanning.nps.gov/document.cfm?parkID=261&projectID=35651&documentID=48466*).

[5] No Conservation Partnership Areas are delineated on the Connecticut River main stem

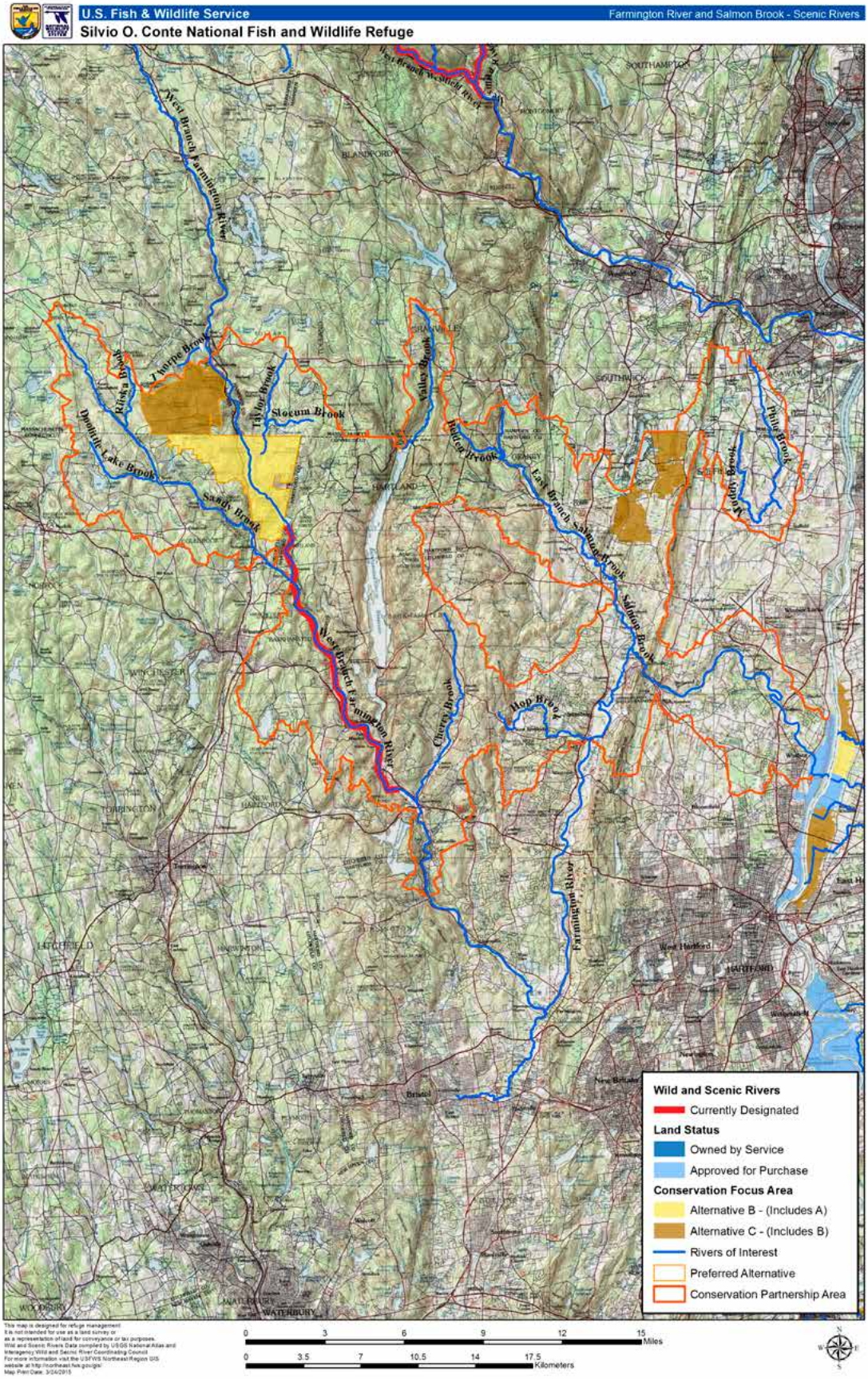
Map F.1. Ashuelot River CPA – Wild and Scenic River Inventory.



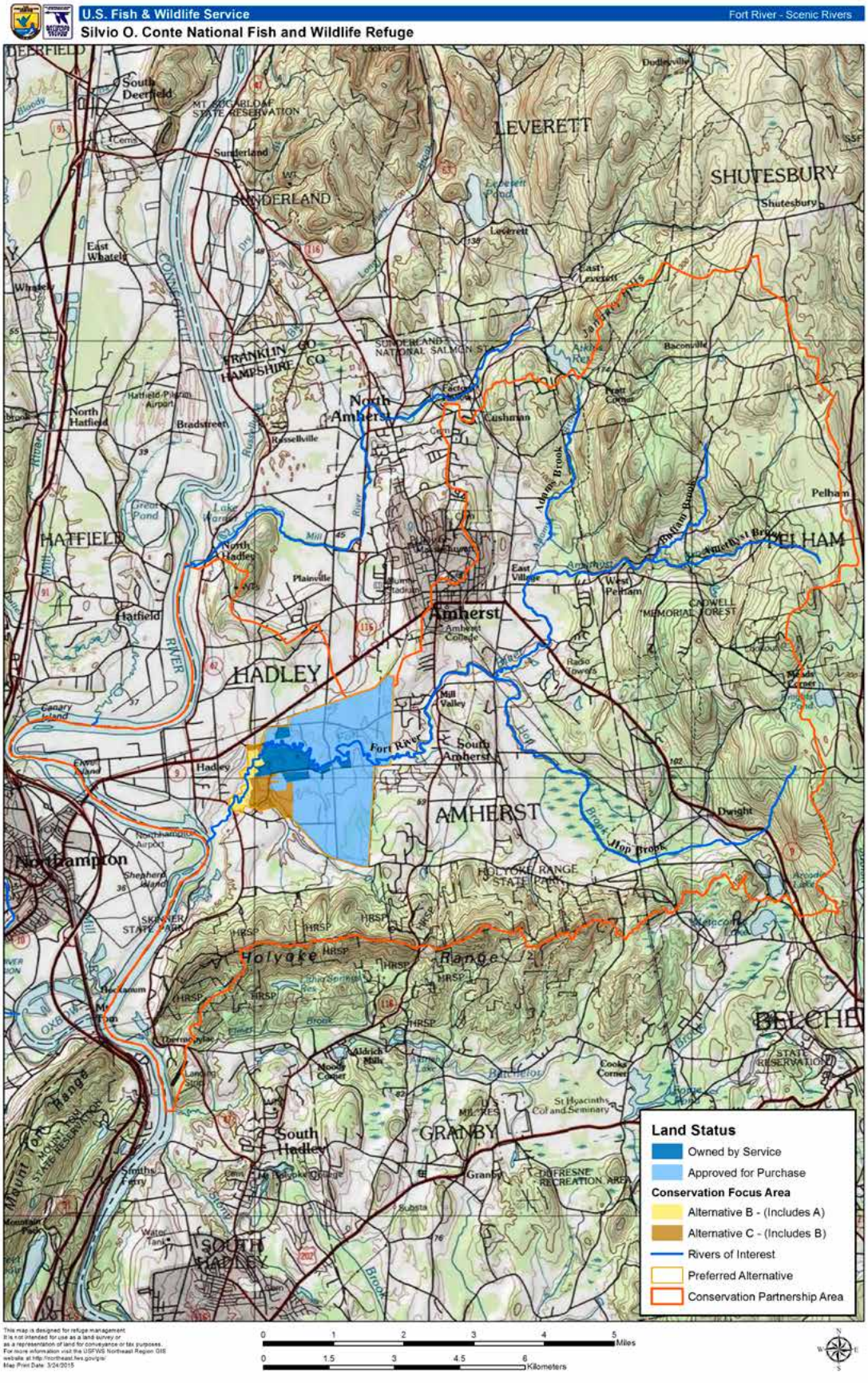
Map F.2. Blueberry Swamp CPA – Wild and Scenic River Inventory.



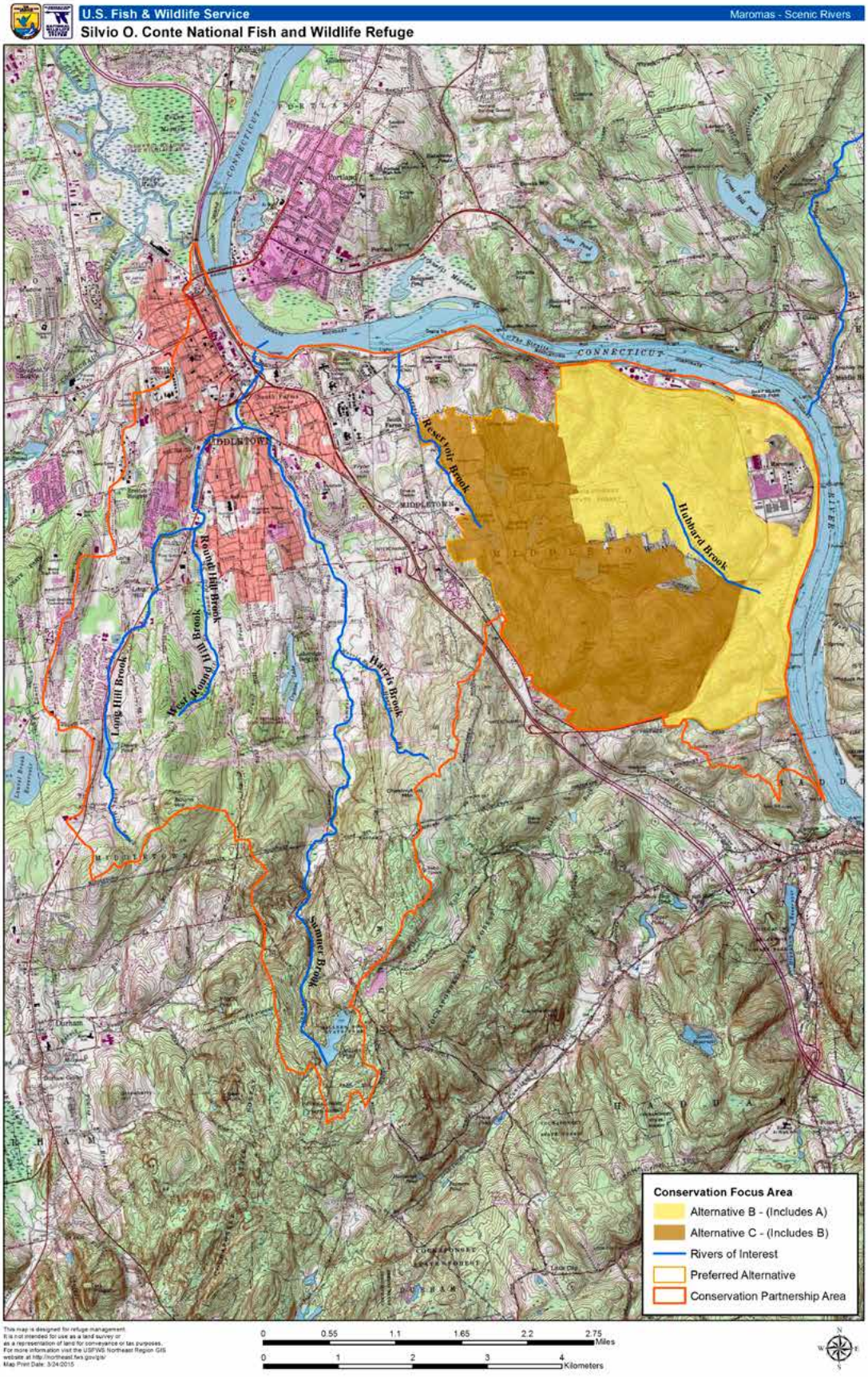
Map F.3. Farmington River CPA – Wild and Scenic River Inventory.



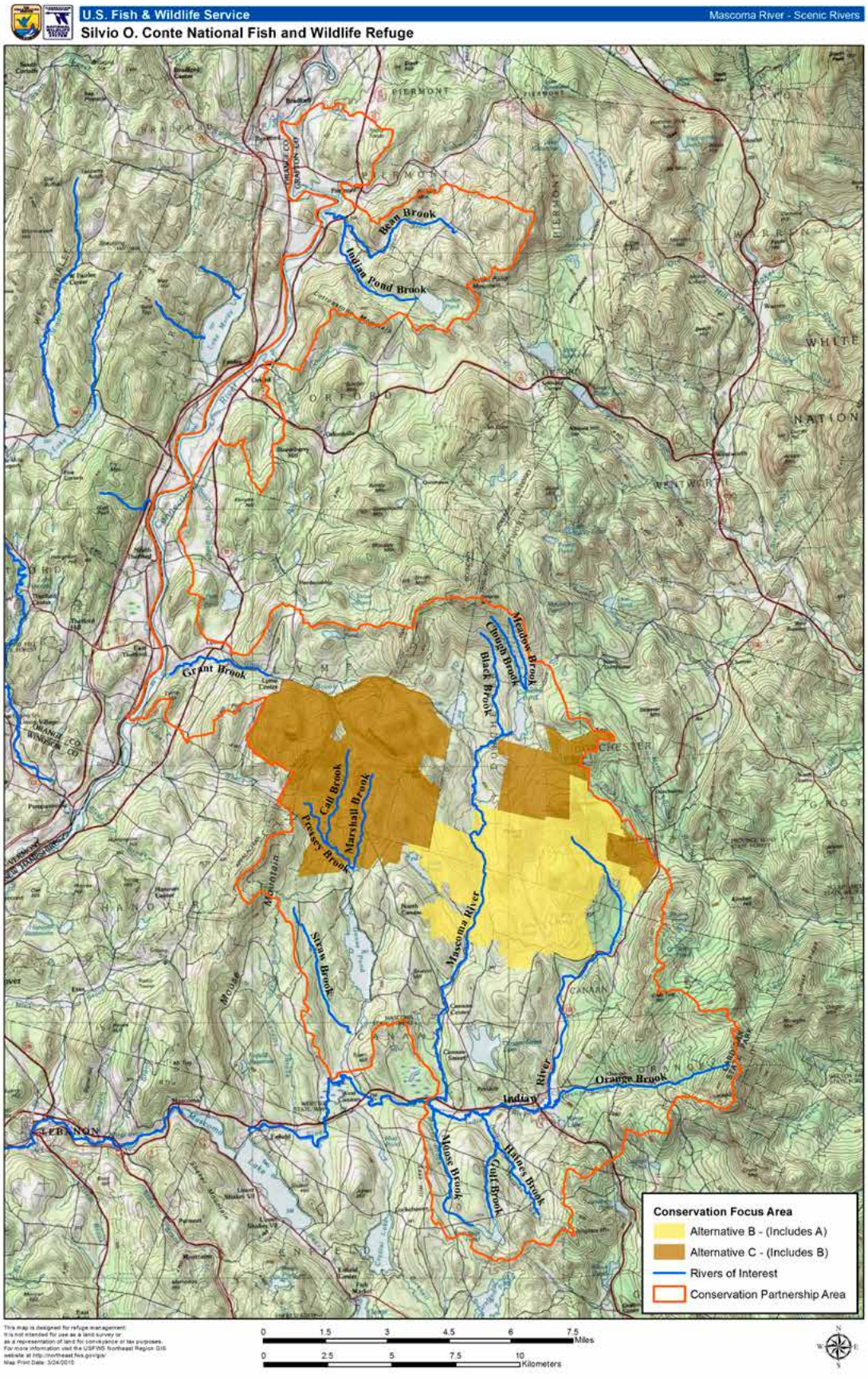
Map F.4. Fort River CPA – Wild and Scenic River Inventory.



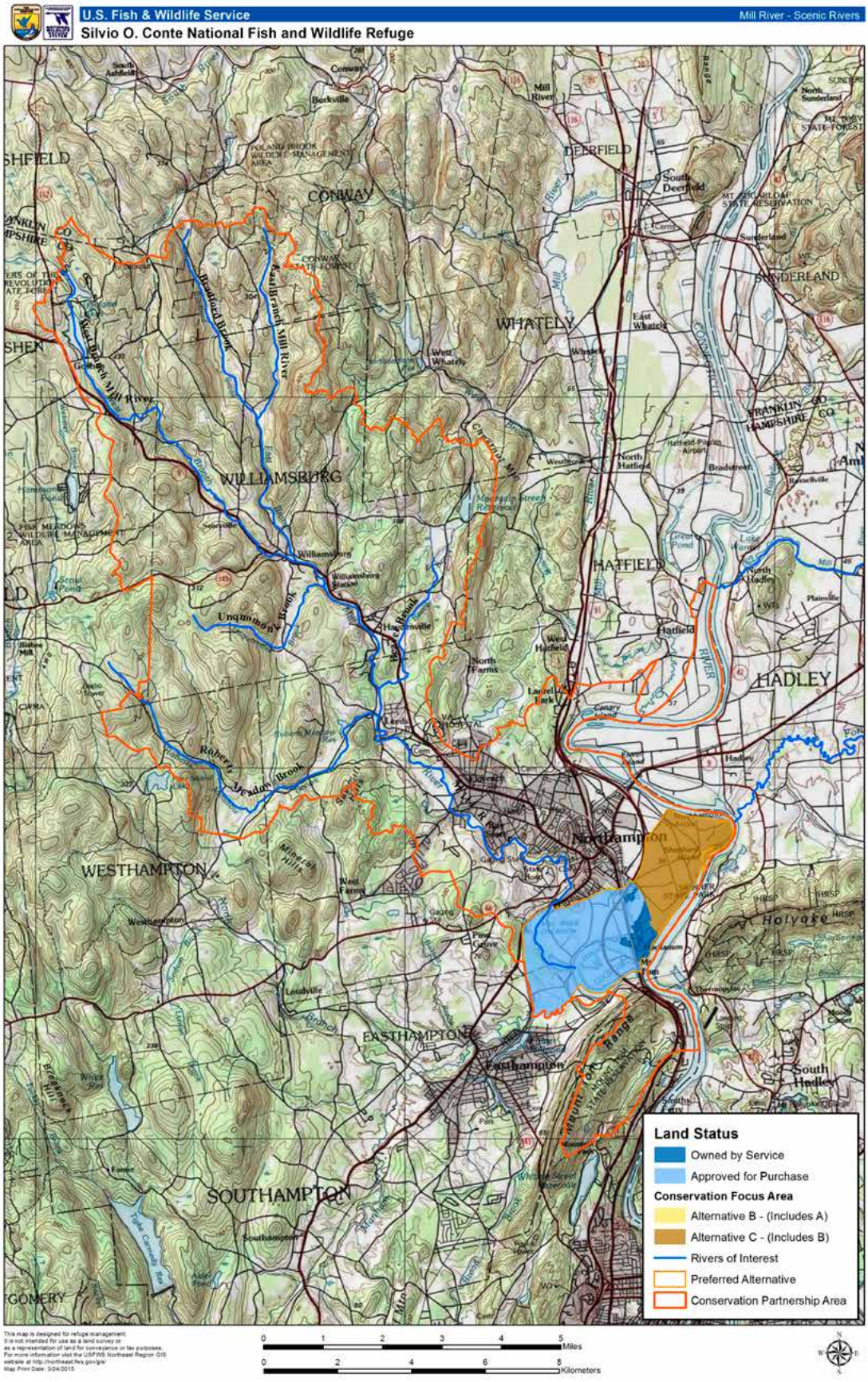
Map F.5. Maromas CPA – Wild and Scenic River Inventory.



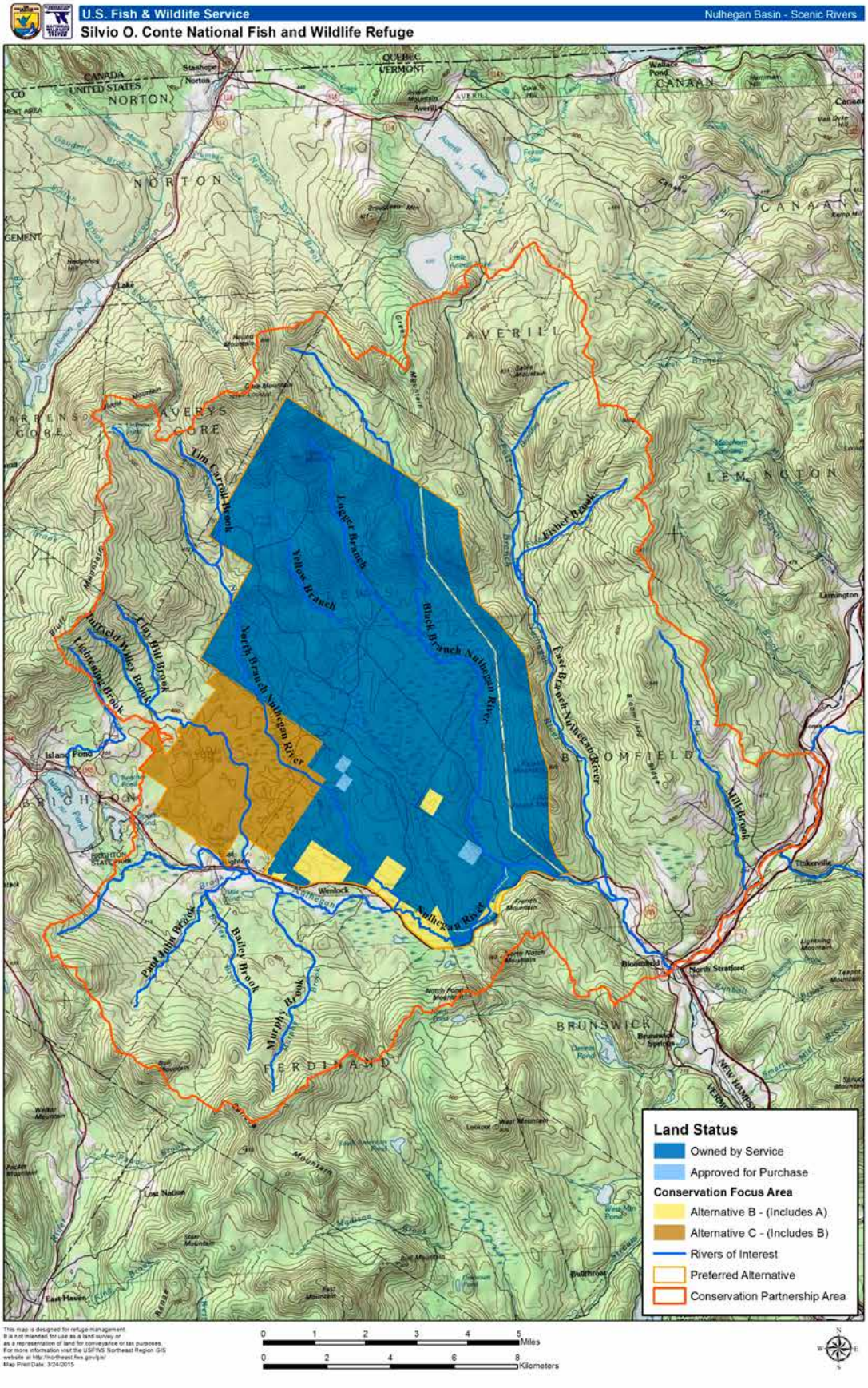
Map F.6. Mascoma River CPA – Wild and Scenic River Inventory.



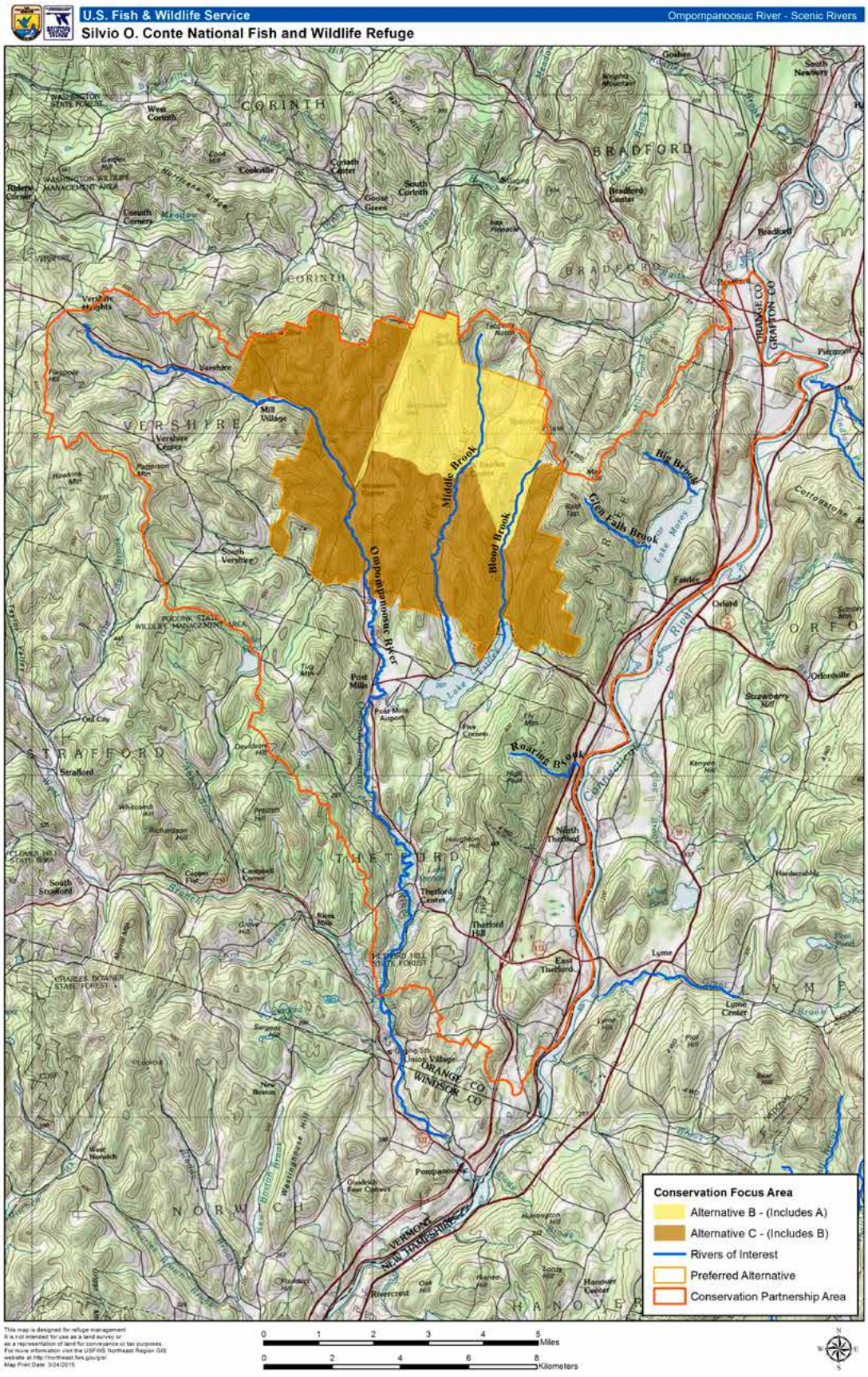
Map F.7. Mill River CPA – Wild and Scenic River Inventory.



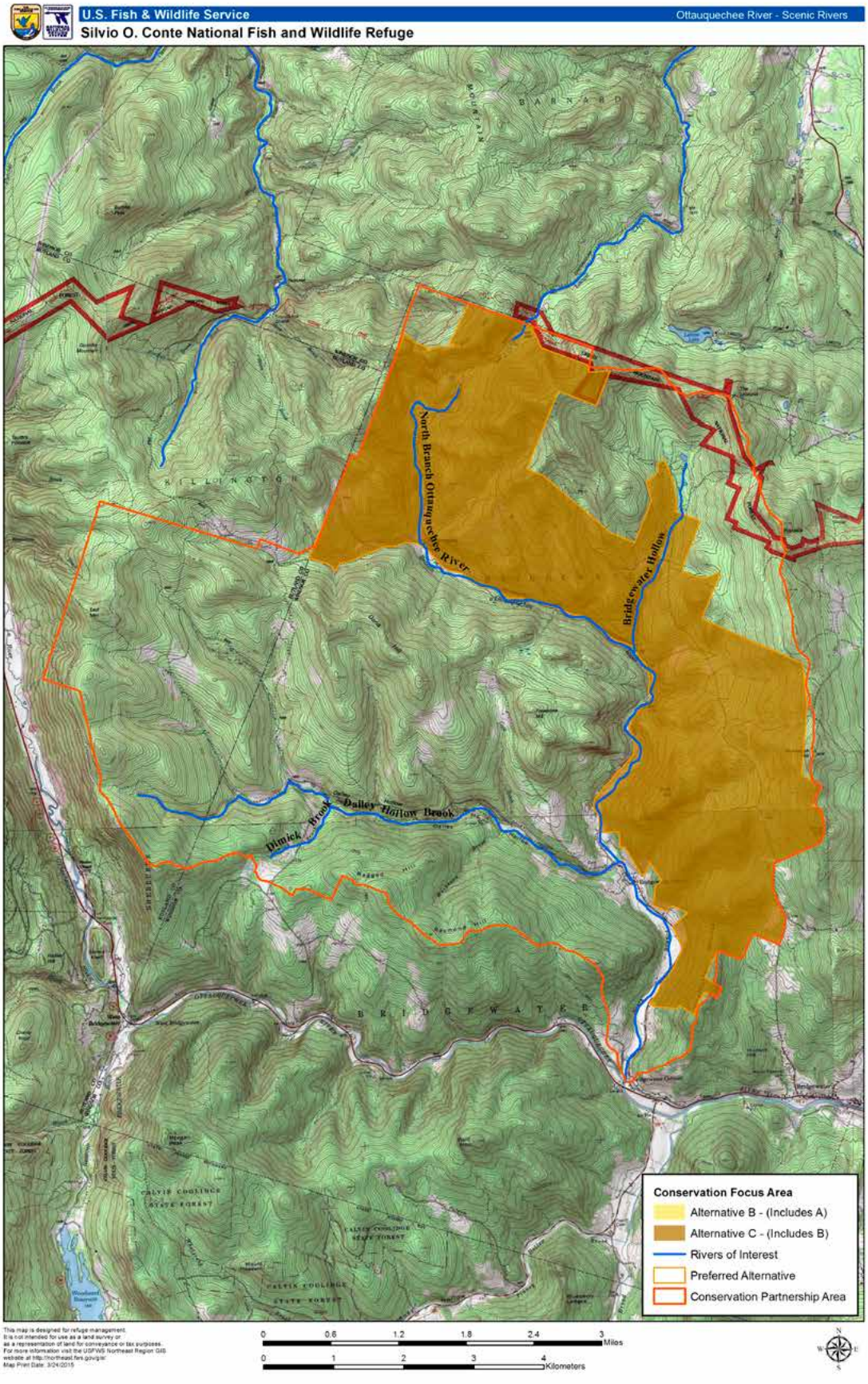
Map F.8. Nulhegan Basin CPA – Wild and Scenic River Inventory.



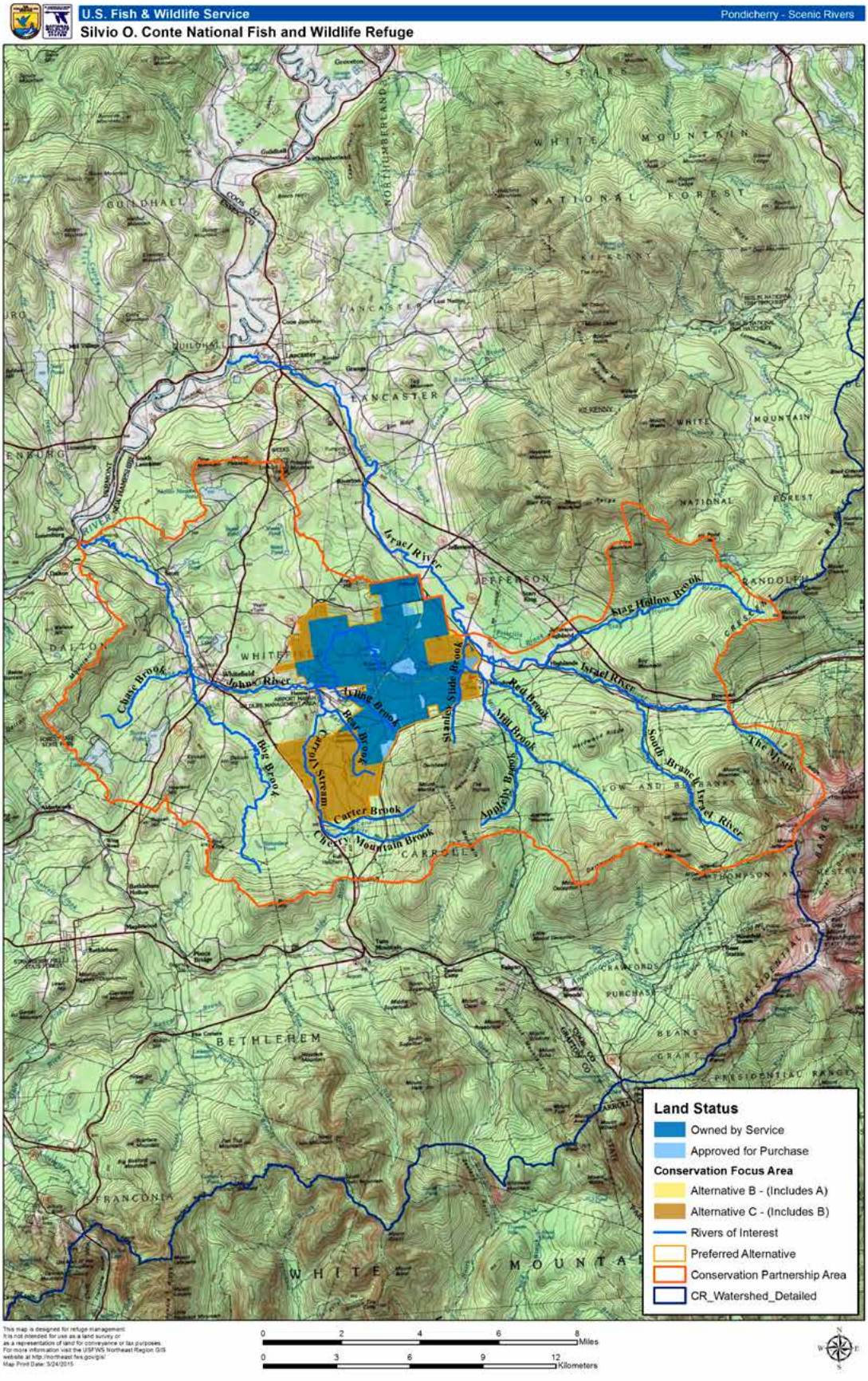
Map F.9. Ompompanoosuc River CPA – Wild and Scenic River Inventory.



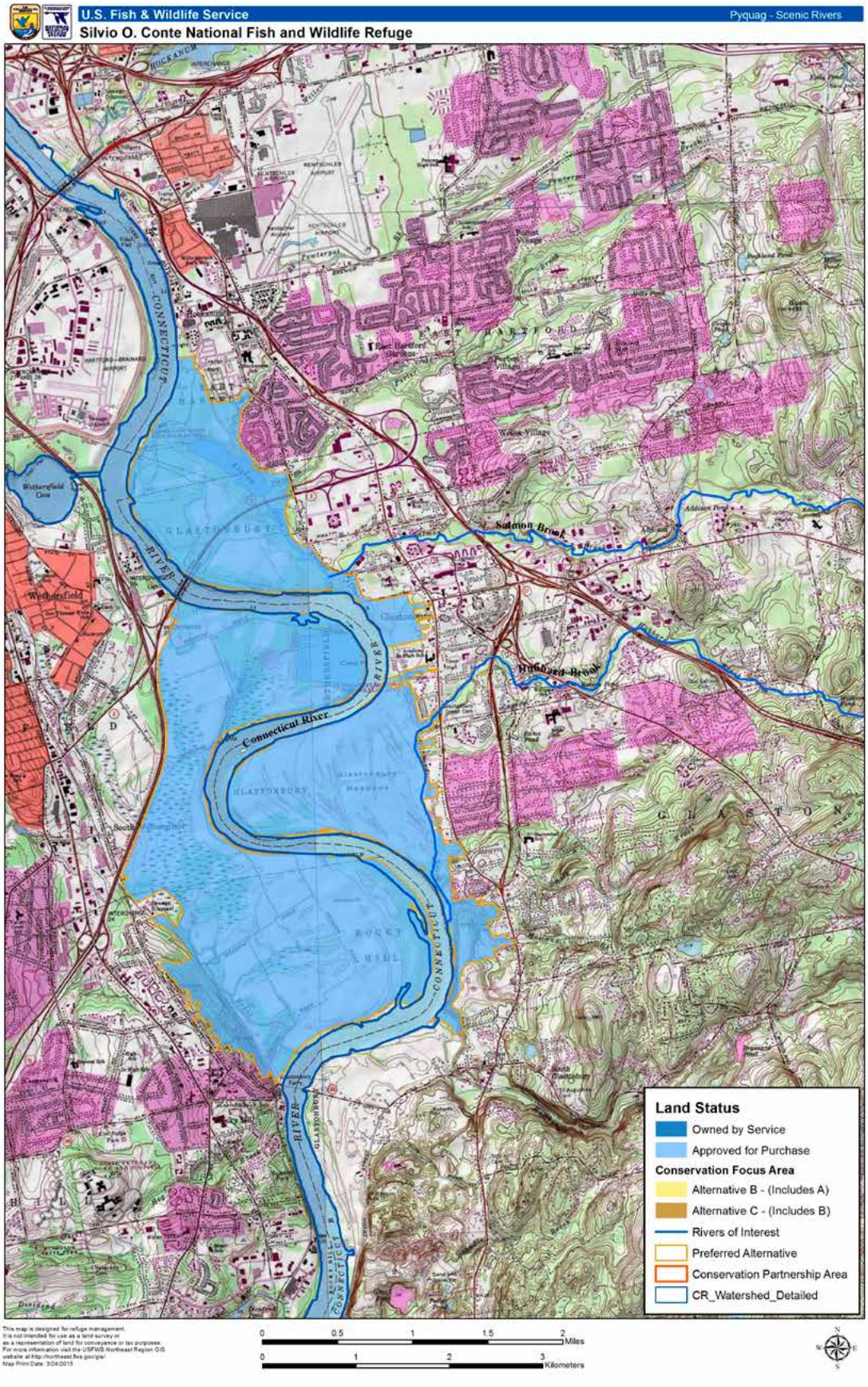
Map F.10. Ottauquechee River CPA – Wild and Scenic River Inventory.



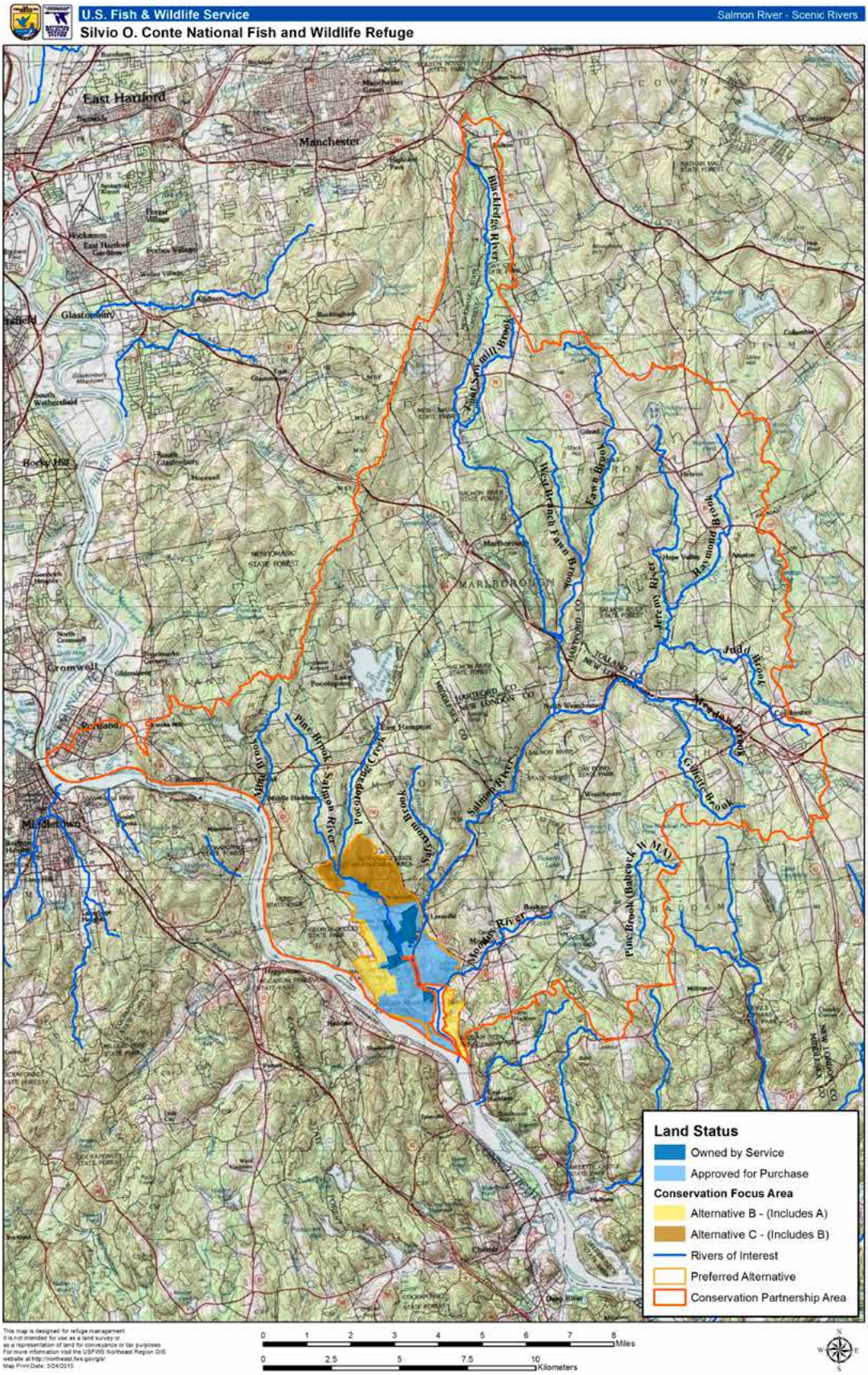
Map F.11. Pondicherry CPA – Wild and Scenic River Inventory.



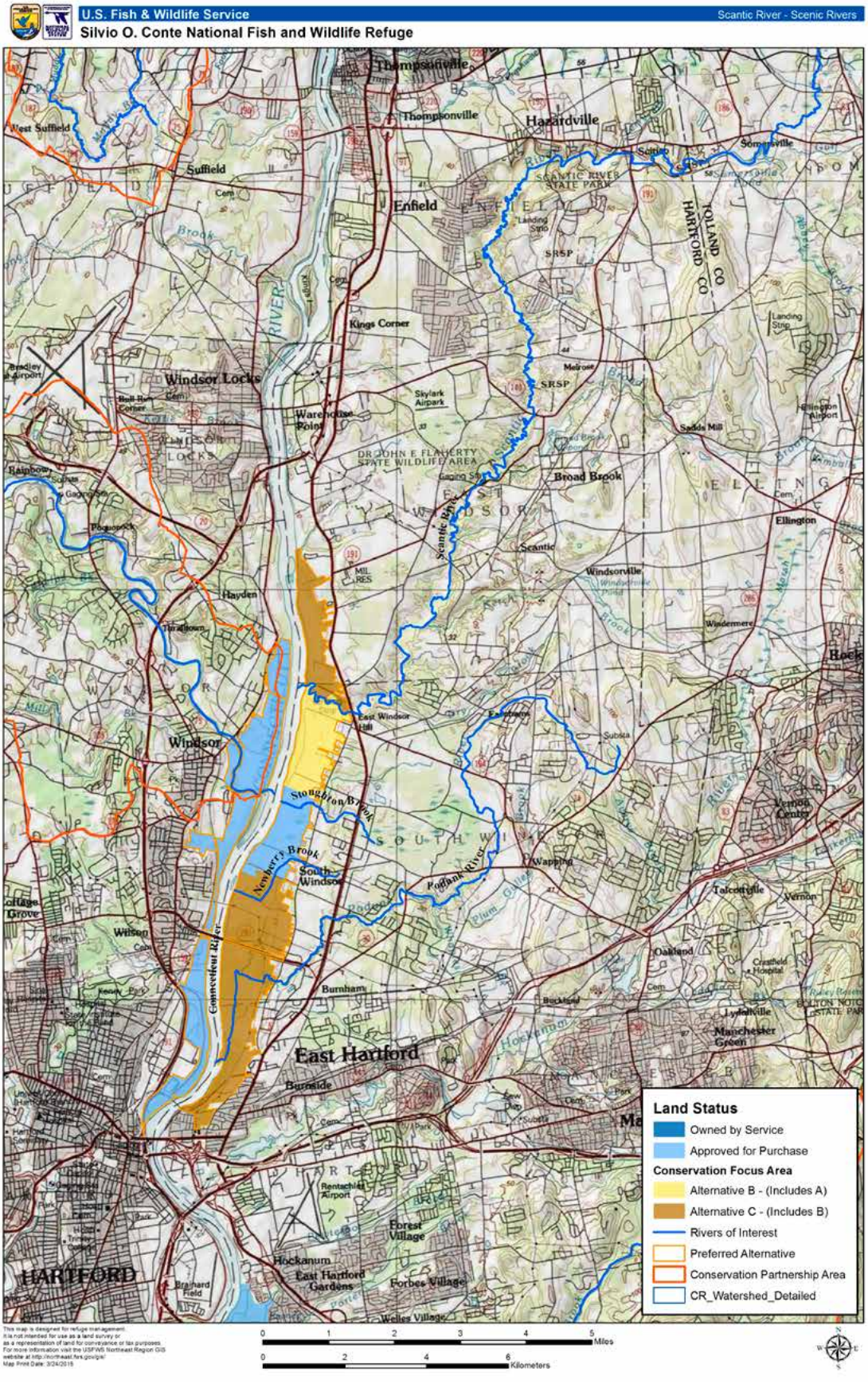
Map F.12. Pyquag CFA – Wild and Scenic River Inventory.



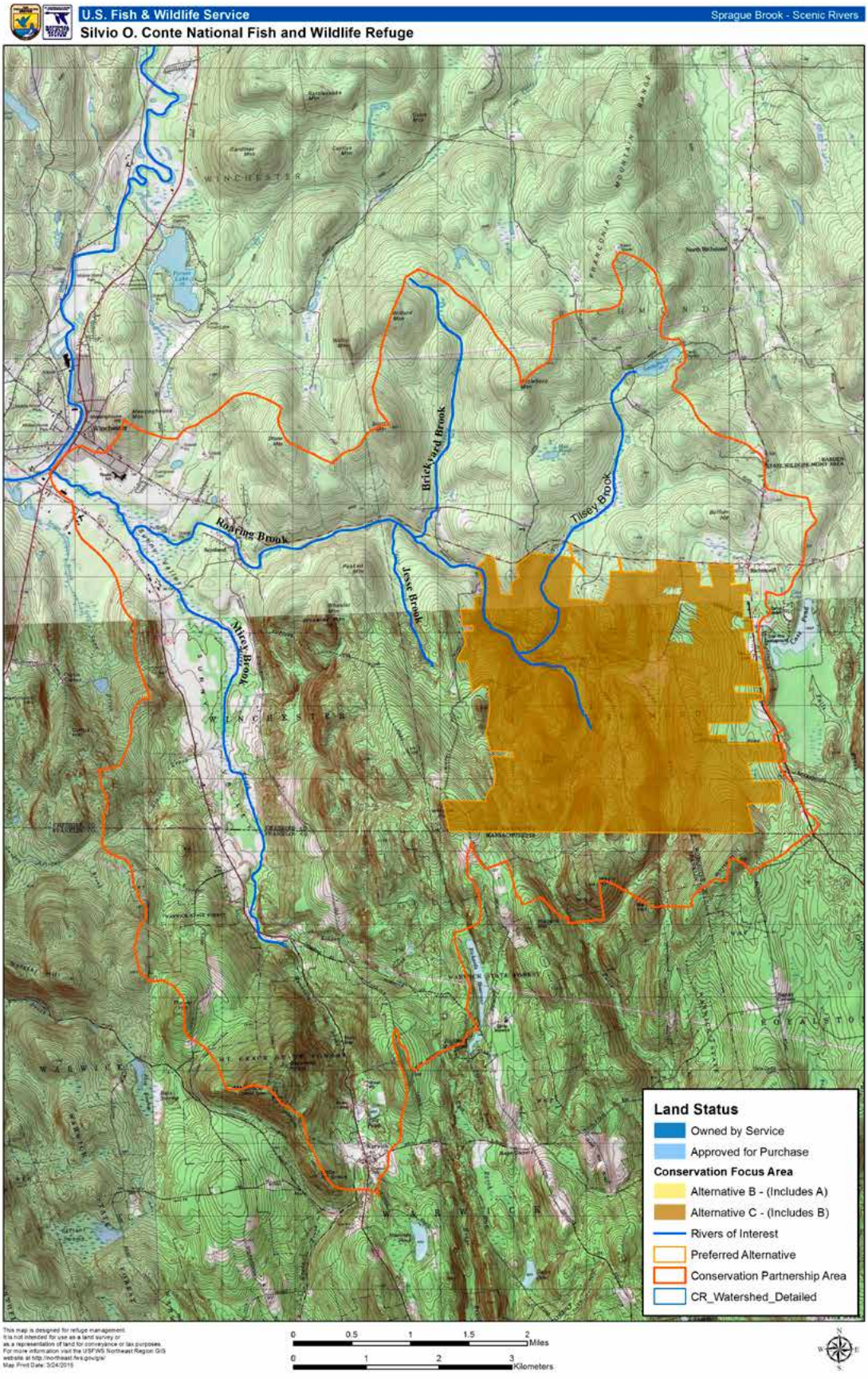
Map F.13. Salmon River CPA – Wild and Scenic River Inventory.



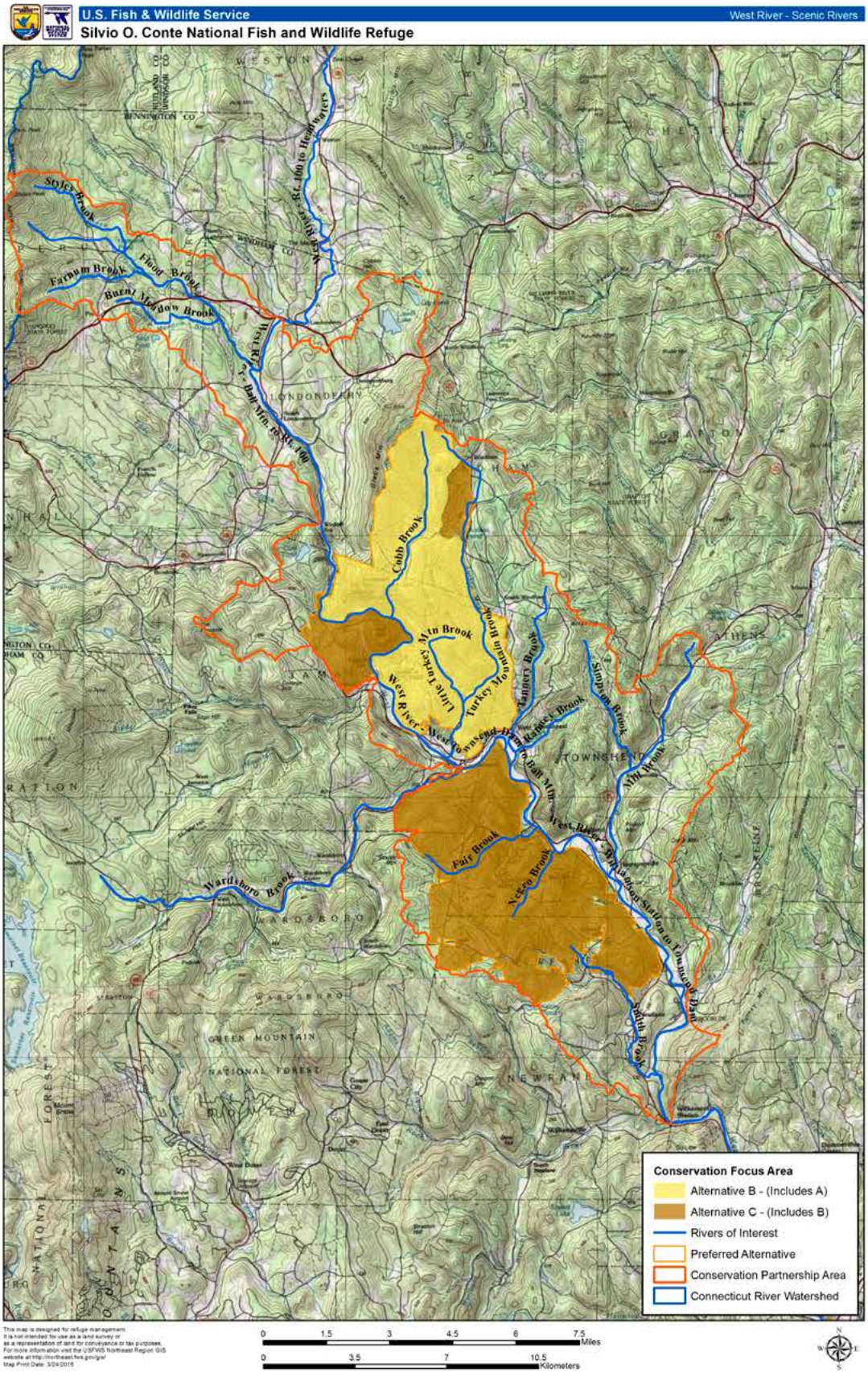
Map F.14. Scantic River CFA – Wild and Scenic River Inventory.



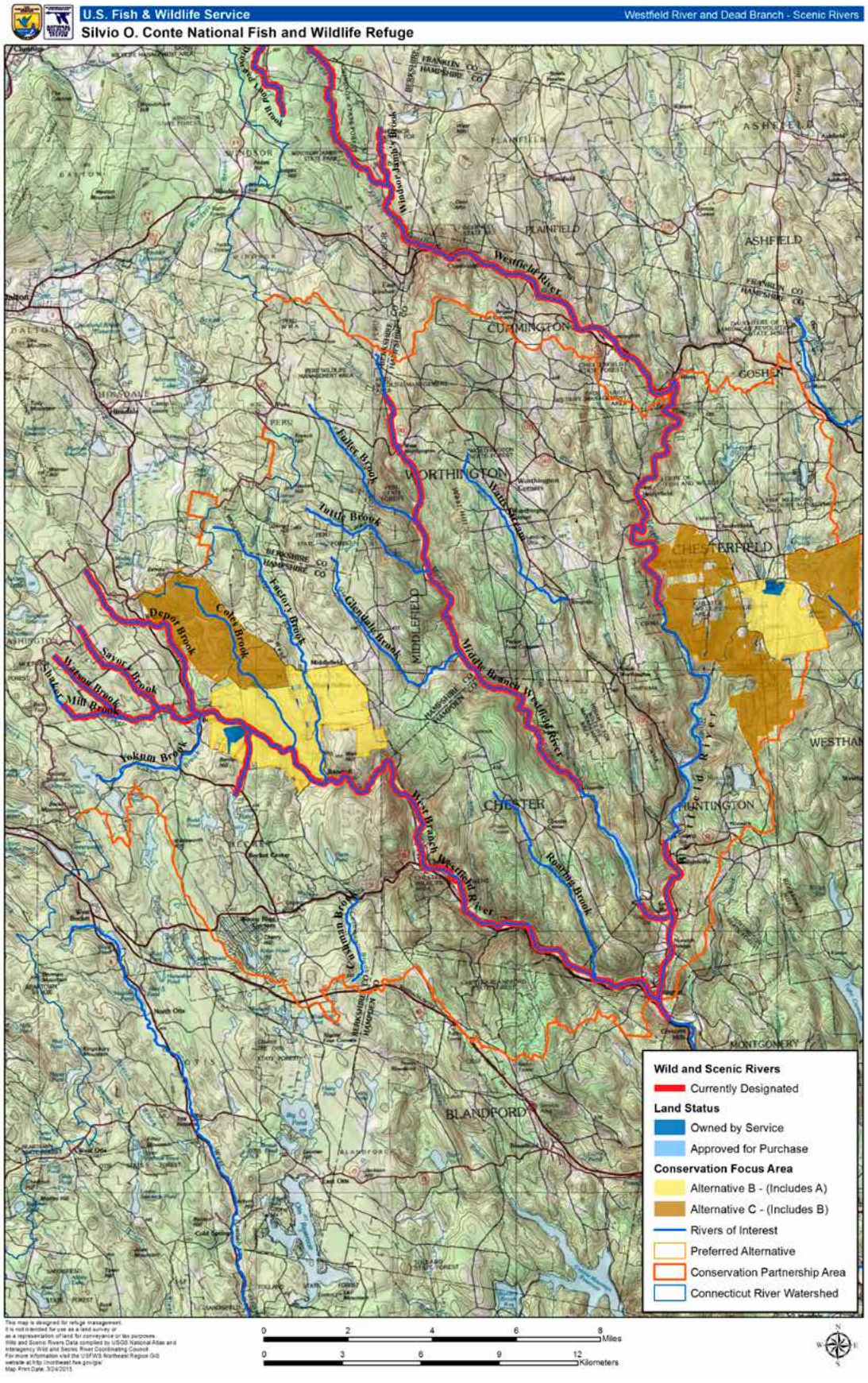
Map F.15. Sprague Brook CPA – Wild and Scenic River Inventory.



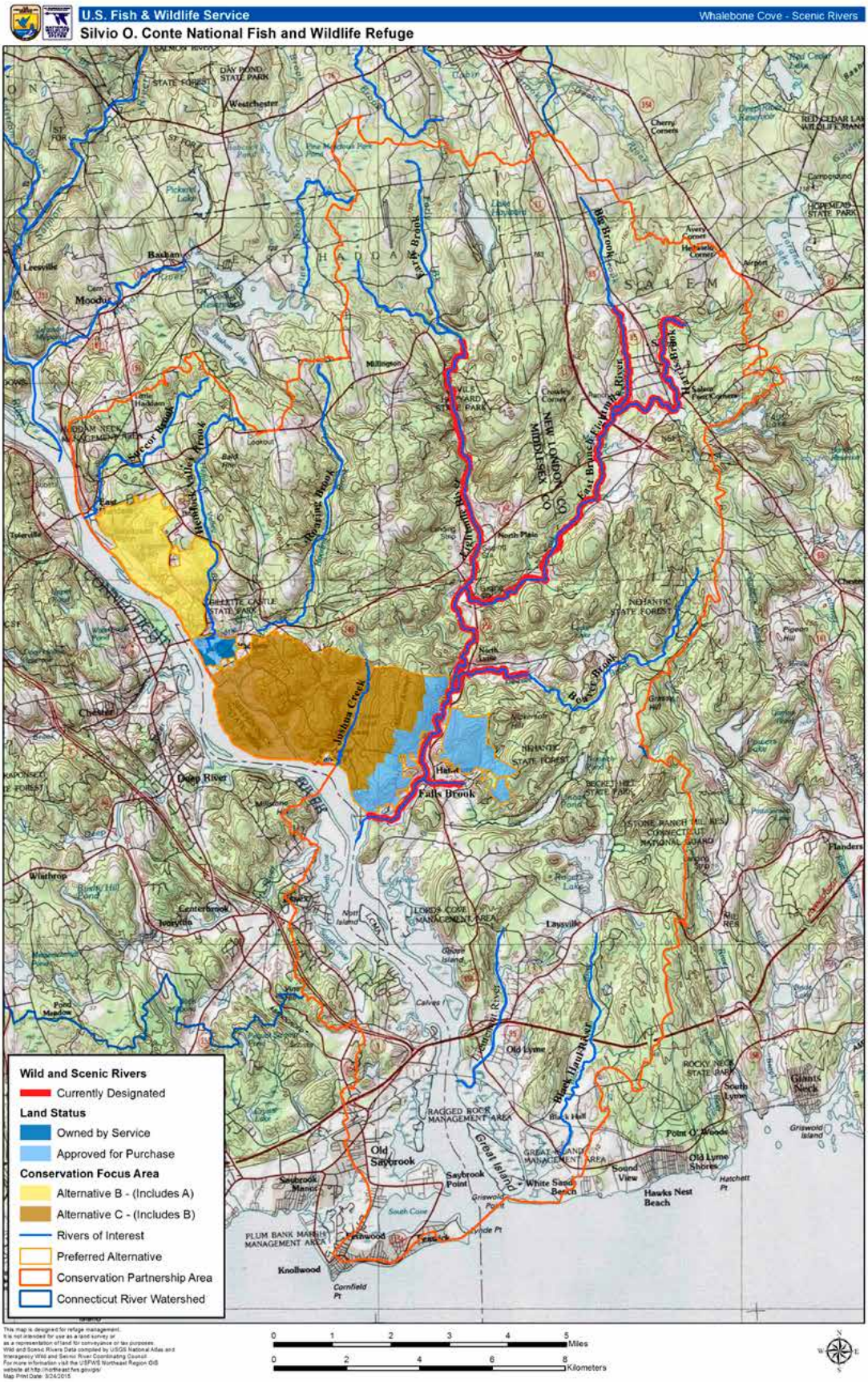
Map F.16. West River CPA – Wild and Scenic River Inventory.



Map F.17. Westfield River River CPA – Wild and Scenic River Inventory.



Map F.18. Whalebone Cove CFA – Wild and Scenic River Inventory.



Map F.19. White River CFA – Wild and Scenic River Inventory.